An ACCOUNT, *and* REPRESENTATION, *of the* TOMBS *of* NAGADI, *the Headquarters of General* Belliard.

THE diviſion of the army, which M. Denon accompanied, arrived at Nagadi, a large and melancholy village, ſeated on the deſert, and which had been pillaged by a party of mamluks ſix hours before. Before they entered the deſert, they ſent a reconnoitring, which took a few camels, and killed thirty ſtraggling Mekkans. The diviſion poſted itſelf in an encloſure which had formerly been an intrenched convent, inhabited by Copts, afterward a moſk, and which finally ſerved only for ſepultures: here it lodged itſelf, firſt driving away the bats, and overturning the tombs. A fort, exclaims M. Denon, a deſert, and tombs! we were ſurrounded by all that is melancholy; and if, to eſcape the impreſſion which ſuch objects forced upon the mind, we ſometimes went out at night to breathe for a few inſtants, our reſpiration was the only noiſe that diſturbed the frightful calm of nothingneſs: the wind, paſſing over this vaſt horizon without meeting any other object than ourſelves, made us, by its ſilence, ſenſible, in the midſt of darkneſs, of the immenſe and melancholy ſpace by which we were ſurrounded.

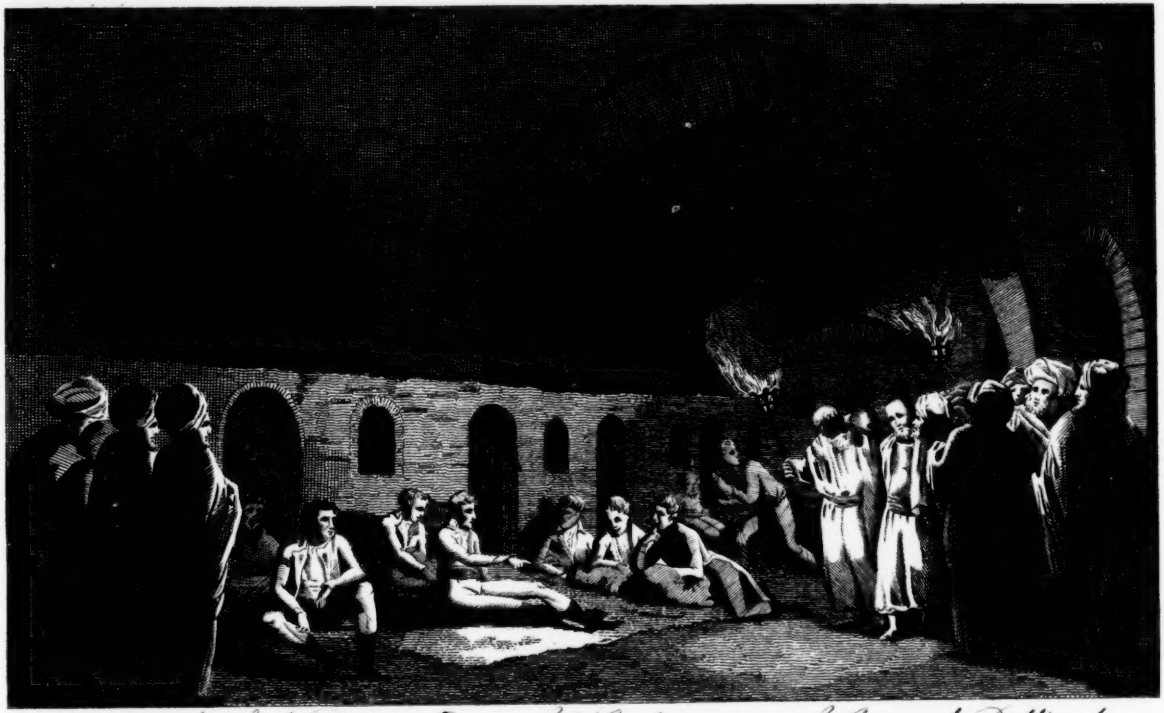
Some merchants, continues M. Denon, who had had the good fortune to ſave their bales from the mamluks, were not thoroughly at eaſe on our account. Denounced by the ſhechs of Nagadi, they brought us preſents: theſe we refuſed, and they were ſtill more alarmed: accuſtomed to ſee men covered with gold who laid them under contribution, and ſeeing us made very much like bandits, they believed that we were going to rob them; and they had no where to hide their riches. Our port-manties had been taken from us with the barks, and we were in want of linen; we directed them, therefore, to open their bales, and now all their hopes were at an end. We picked out where we liked, and aſked the value of what we wanted: they replied that this ſhould be at our pleaſure: we aſked for the juſt price, and paid the ſum they mentioned: they were ſo ſurpriſed, that they touched their money to be ſure that it was real: payment from men in poſſeſſion of arms and ſtrength! they had overrun all Aſia and all Africa, and had ſeen nothing ſo extraordinary as this. From this moment, we had all their eſteem and all their confidence; they came to prepare our breakfaſt, brought us cocoas and the ſweetmeats of India and of Arabia, and made us the beſt coffee that it is poſſible to drink: this mixture of privation and luxury had ſomething poignant; there is no ſituation that has not its enjoyments: I felt this truth at the tombs of Nagadi.

Nagadi is a point which it is important to occupy: the ſhorteſt by a day, it ſhould naturally become the moſt frequented route of the deſert: a factor might travel from Koſſeir to Nagadi in two days on a dromedary, and in three on foot. As nothing is to be found at Koſſeir, the merchant who debarks there at his return from Jidda, is much in haſte to reach the bank of the Nile: in this ſituation, the ſhorteſt way appears the beſt, and he procures camels at Nagadi, by the aid of which he may arrive on the third day. The price, when the French were there, was a large gourd, that is to ſay five franks, the quintal, and each camel carried four: this price muſt increaſe in proportion as the traffic is more or leſs briſk, like the price of camels, which was then only five-and-twenty piaſters, inſtead of ſixty, at which they were valued before the arrival of the French; a fact which will ſerve to ſhow the unfortunate ſtate of things, and the degree in which Mekka, Medina, and Jidda, had ſuffered by the troubles in Egypt. We, continues M. Denon,

☞ In the 3 per Cent. conſols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in every other Article the higheſt Price only, the Long, Short, and Imperial Annuities ancered, which are given within a fifteenth of the higheſt Price. In the different Funds that are ſhut, the Prices are given with the Dividend till the Days of Opening.

who boaſted of being more juſt than the mamluks, we committed, daily, and almoſt neceſſarily, many iniquities; the difficulty of diſtinguiſhing our enemies by their form and colour, cauſed us to kill innocent country-people every day; the ſoldiers ſent to diſcover them did not fail to miſtake caravans of poor merchants for Mekkans; and, before juſtice could be done them (when there was time to do them juſtice) two or three of their party had been ſhot, their cargoes pillaged or deſtroyed, their camels exchanged for thoſe of ours which were wounded; and the profit of all this, in the laſt analyſis, went to the Copts and to the interpreters, the blood-ſuckers of the army, the ſoldier being always deſirous to enrich himſelf, and yet abandoning his project at the beat of the drum or the ſound of the trumpet. The lot of the inhabitants, for whoſe welfare we were certainly arrived in Egypt, was not to be preferred: if, at our approach, fright forced them from their houſes, when they returned, after our paſſage, they found nothing but the mud of which their walls were compoſed. Utenſils, ploughs, doors, roofs, all had ſerved to make a fire for our ſoup; their pots were cracked, their corn eaten, their chickens and pigeons roaſted; nothing was left, but the dead bodies of the dogs who had attempted to defend the property of their maſters. If we ſojourned in their villages, we ſummoned the wretched people to return to them, under pain of being treated as rebels, aſſociated with our enemies, and, in conſequence, taxed with a double contribution; and, when they ſubmitted to theſe menaces, and diſcharged the miri, it ſometimes happened that their large number was taken for a riot, their ſticks for arms, and that it was not till after ſome vollies from the riflemen and patrols that an explanation could be obtained: the dead were buried; and friendſhip continued till an occaſion offered a heavy and certain revenge. It was very neceſſary for theſe poor people that ſuch a ſtate of things ſhould ceaſe; but how was this to happen, while the mamluks refuſed to fight, and while theſe latter were joined by fanatic and hungry bands, like thoſe of the Mekkans?

On the third day of our ſojourn at Nagadi, we learned that three hundred Mekkans had reſolved, ſhunning the French at all points, to puſh acroſs the deſert, as far as Kaira itſelf, and there loſe themſelves among the immenſe population of that city, till they could return into their own country by the caravans, or till ſome opportunity preſented itſelf for revenge: it was ſaid that their chief, at the moment of dying, had ſuggeſted this plan, and adviſed them not to attempt to fight us; but the nephew of the emir, who had ſucceeded him in his command, willing to retain his authority, and inherit what remained of the booty taken from the French barks, had made them believe that the treaſure which he had ſecreted was ſtill in the caſtle of Benhût, and that as ſoon as we ſhould be withdrawn, he would lead them to retake it: but as, in the mean time, it was neceſſary to eat, he detached them in companies and ſent them to rob in the villages; a taſk that they executed with more or leſs ſucceſs, and in conſequence of which, the peaſants, whoſe ſcourge they were become, laid traps for them, treating them like wolves: found by our patrols, they were taken up, ſhot, and deſtroyed, as animals deſtructive to ſociety; it was thus that it was demonſtrated to them that Mohammed had not approved of their cruſade, and that it was not from heaven that it had been directed: this is what I have made the ſubject of a *deſign*, wherein I have repreſented the moment in which the Chriſtian peaſants brought ſome of them, in the middle of the night, into the tombs wherein we were lodged, bearing a ſort of torches much uſed in Egypt, in nightly marches; on the other ſide are our intendant Kopts and interpreters; in the ſecond group are general Belliard, his etat-major, and myſelf.—*See the annexed engraving.*



The Tombs of Nagâdi in Egypt the Headquarters of General Belliard

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM DENON'S TRAVELS.*

PASSING THE DESERT FROM KENEH TO KOSSEIR.——DESCRIPTION OF KOSSEIR.

We left Keneh, (ſays M. Denon) on the 26th of May, at ten in the forenoon, and at four in the afternoon arrived at Birambar or Biralbar, The Well-of-Wells, a village on the border of the deſert, above Kopthos, and which is the center of the ſtar which communicates with all the roads that lead to Koſſeir: we made halt at Birambar, where, after the camels had ate and drank ſufficiently, they were compelled to ſwallow a ſecond ration of barley or beans, by putting it into their mouths.

The name Biralbar, or Well-of-Wells, is doubtleſly derived from the two ſprings which are the only reſource contained in this village: the water is ſulphureous, but ſweet, and cooled by the nitre it contains. I had dreaded the rolling gait of the camel, and the vivacity of the dromedary had made me apprehenſive of being thrown over his head; but I was ſoon undeceived: once on the ſaddle, nothing more is neceſſary than to yield to the motion, and it is preſently found to be the beſt poſſible mounting for a long journey, and ſo much the more ſo as it requires no attention except when a new direction is to be taken, and this occurs but ſeldom in the deſert, and in the march of a caravan: the camel ſtumbles little and falls never, unleſs where there is water; the dromedaries are among camels what greyhounds are among dogs; they ſerve only for the ſaddle; they have a ring infibulated between their noſtrils, through which is paſſed a packthread which ſerves as a bridle for ſtopping him, turning him, or cauſing him to kneel down, when his rider is deſirous of deſcending; the pace of the dromedary is quick; the width of the angles formed by his long legs, and the ſoftened ſpring of his fleſhy foot, renders his trot more gentle, and yet as rapid, as that of the ſwifteſt horſe.

On leaving Biralbar, we turned to the eaſt, and entered into a large and long valley, which forms a plain, at the extremities of which, however, a few points of rocks remind the traveller that he is ſurrounded by a chain. We marched thus till two hours before midnight, in an order preſerved with ſuch a degree of ſufficiency as allowed us all to take our poſts in military manner: each, cloſe to his camel, ſpread his carpet, ſupped, and ſlept. At one in the morning, the moon aroſe; the drum was beat, and, five minutes afterward, we were on our march, without difficulty or diſorder. It is in the deſert that we redouble our reſpect for that venerable animal the camel; however hard his condition, he enters into its neceſſity, and conforms to it without impatience; true gift of Providence, nature has placed him on the globe in a region where, for the aſſiſtance he affords to man, his place could be ſupplied by no other agent; the ſand is his element; as ſoon as he leaves it, and touches mud, he can ſcarcely ſupport himſelf, his frequent falls and his embarraſſment make us tremble for him, for his lading, or for his rider; but it may be ſaid that the camel in the deſert is as a fiſh in the water.

At day-break, we reached Kittah, a ſpring in ſome degree remarkable for iſſuing from a flat more elevated than part of the country by which it is ſurrounded: this ſpring comprizes three wells, of ſix feet in depth, dug at firſt through a bed of ſand, and afterward a rock of freeſtone, through which the water filters, and ſlowly fills the holes that have been made; there is a little moſka or caravanſeray which ſhelters travellers, when they are too numerous.

It is here, on the ſpot, that we obtain a knowledge of the importance

* See our laſt Magazine, page 313 and 314.

of the wells ſo often mentioned in the Old Teſtament and in the Arabian hiſtory, and of the difficulty and coſt of raiſing the moſt trifling building in places ſo inſulated, and ſo deſtitute of materials and means: in forming an eſtabliſhment in Egypt, it would be neceſſary, nevertheleſs, to erect a tower and maintain a garriſon at Kittah, for the aſſurance of a free communication between Koſſeir and the Nile, and to confine the Arabs, to whom, on account of its permanent and inexhauſtible water, which alone would ſupply an enemy driven into the deſert this ſpring is a poſt which ſecures the maſtery of a large tract of country.

We marched all the reſt of the day, without finding any change in the ſoil; the country riſes inſenſibly, and the mountains approach each other from the right and left: we ſlept and recommenced our march as on the preceding evening.

At day-break, the ſcene had changed; the mountains which we had met with on the day before were rocks of freeſtone, thoſe of to-day were a mixture of granite, of porphyry, of ſerpentine, and of all ſorts of primitive compoſitions, contained in an agregation of green ſchiſt; the valley continually ſtraitened, and the rocks, in every direction, increaſed in height. At noon, we found ourſelves half advanced toward Koſſeir, and in the midſt of fine rocks of marble, which might be worked without any other difficulties than thoſe occaſioned by the diſtance of food: the particles of granite which compoſe this marble announce that the bed is not far off: after having ſeen theſe very rich rocks, we began to deſcend to a permanent ſpring, called El-More, which is found in one little hole, under a rock, and which produces excellent water: this not being ſufficient for our numerous caravan, we paſſed to a ſecond, compoſed of numerous wells, under a rock of very fine green ſchiſt, mingled with white quartz, which made this ſubſtance reſemble the green marble of antiquity: it was only at this place, and that for about forty paces, that the road was ſtrait and embarraſſed, and gave a little difficulty to our artillery; all the reſt had been a well ſanded garden-alley; the baſe of the rock was bared by a torrent when it rained; and theſe floods of water, which continue only for a few hours, fall down, and, inſtead of ſinking ravines ſmoothen the valley.

The varied forms and colours of the rocks had begun to take away from the deſert its melancholy and monotonous aſpect, and to form almoſt a landſcape: the country grew ſonorous, the noiſe, repercuſſed in the valleys, ſeemed to us the awaking of nature: our ſoldiers had croſſed the ſandy deſert in the ſilence of taciturnity; ſcarcely were they in the valleys before they began to ſpeak; arrived in the midſt of the rocks, they gladdened the echoes with ſongs of gayety, and the deſert diſappeared. The ſecond ſpring, though abundant, was too much encloſed to afford ſatisfaction to the wants of all; only a part had filled their leathern bottles, and we haſtened to that of El-Adût, where the valley is more ſpacious, and where the water, though a little leſs freſh, is ſtill very good: we dug a well which gave us excellent water in an inſtant: this was the laſt, of a drinkable quality, that we were to meet with; like the camels, we drank for the paſt and for the future; all the bottles were again filled up, and our ſtore completed for the journey and for Koſſeir, where we knew that it would be ſcarce and bad. It would be neceſſary to have at El-Adût a tower, a large ciſtern, and a caravanſeray; and, with this eſtabliſhment, the tranſit from Koſſeir to the Nile would be as commodious as any other route.

In proportion as we deſcended, the mountains lowered; they had ceaſed to be compoſed of rich and magnificent marbles, and were re-become ſiliceous, interſected with quartz. We ſtopped to ſleep for a few hours, after having marched eighteen. At day-break, we found the valley much

widened, and it was preſently croſſed, on a ſudden, by a reddiſh calcareous mountain, preceded by a few rocks of freeſtone, we proceeded along this mountain, which, in its turn, was cut by a very dark ſchiſteous rock, beyond which we found more of the calcareous ſubſtance: here we met with the ſpring called Ambaji, which delighted only the camels, for none elſe could drink of its water: if it be very abundant, it is alſo very mineral, and would not, perhaps, be leſs efficacious in the cure of many diſorders than that of Spa and Barege; but here, where, thanks to the ſterility of the ſoil and the ſobriety of the inhabitants, there are few valetudinarians, and no phyſicians, it hides its glory under a black and mephitic vapour; and, as it purges thoſe who can bear its auſtere ſavour, and increaſes inſtead of quenching their thirſt, it paſſes for the moſt maleficent hamadryad of the country: to conclude, it has nouriſhed ſeven or eight palm-trees, which form the only grove for fifty leagues around.

I perceived, from the rarity of the atmoſphere, that we were approaching the ſea; and, following a large ravine, we preſently ſaw it loſe itſelf among the reefs which border the coaſt; in the horizon, a miſt marked it to be that of Aſia, the coaſt of which, however, is at too great a diſtance to be ever ſeen. The Ababdes-Arabs, who had led the van, made haſte to inform the inhabitants of Koſſeir of our approach: and we ſaw theſe, with the ſhechs, advancing toward us, preceded by a flock of ſheep, the firſt token of peace and of homage: the koſſeirine coſtume, which is that of Mekka, and that of the Ababdes, part of whom were naked, with the exception of a cloth round the waiſt, and who bore a lance in their hands, and a dagger attached to their left arms, and who were ſeated croſs-legged on the lofty ſaddles of their ſprightly dromedaries, altogether produced an aſſemblage full of ſingularity and intereſt: the Mekkans, of a more grave deportment, with the head-dreſſes of augurs, and clothed in long habits, with broad ſtripes, were mounted on tall camels.

At the meeting of the ſeveral parties, every one alighted: the troops were drawn up; and, after a conference of a few minutes, we all went in company to take poſſeſſion of the caſtle, on which already waved the white flag of peace. I had imagined Koſſeir a place ſo deſpicable, and its caſtle in ſuch a ſtate of ruin, that I found the firſt almoſt ſplendid, and the ſecond almoſt a fortreſs: this latter is an Arabian edifice, built in the times of the khalifs, in the ſtyle of the fortifications of Alexandria, forming a ſquare of four curtains, flanked by four baſtions, without ditches; but, by adding a counterſcarp to what is already in exiſtence, it might be rendered a fort, capable of reſiſting floating batteries, and forces debarked at the bottom of the Red-ſea. It would be intereſting to reconnoitre from Koſſeir the road of Berenice, made by the Ptolemies at forty leagues to the ſouth, at great charge, and abandoned for that of Koſſeir, which, notwithſtanding, can contain only a ſmall number of merchant-veſſels, its road being only from two fathom to two fathom and a half in depth: this port has alſo the inconvenience of rendering it neceſſary to carry lading by the hand for the ſpace of fifty paces, then to depoſit it in ſhallops, which, at length, put it on board the veſſels: with all theſe obſtacles, it is at the firſt viewalloniſhing to find commercial buſtle under the old roofs of the mean village of Koſſeir: but, when it is recollected that this is ſtill the beſt known port in the Red-ſea; that it is that which exports corn to Mekka, and which imports the coffee of Yemen; that it is the point of contact between Aſia and Africa, and that it is capable of becoming the repoſitory of the merchandize of theſe two parts of the world, it ſeems ſtill more aſtoniſhing that a government can be ſo blindly rapacious as to have thought of nothing but taxing and vexing a commerce which would have recom-

penſed it ſo largely for any advances it might have made, and to have left Koſſeir without a cuſtom houſe, without warehouſes, and without even a ſingle ciſtern. When we arrived at this port, it had no water but what was brought from Aſia, and of which each goblet coſt a ſous: the activity of our ſoldiers enabled them to find ſprings within twenty-four hours, and then we had for nothing better water than that which was ſold ſo dear; in truth, if kept or heated it acquired an almoſt inſupportable bitterneſs; but, as it was become certain that water exiſted in the environs of Koſſeir, we left the garriſon that remained, and the indefatigable Douzelot, in the hope of finding ſome, in beds of clay, free from impregnation with any acrid and injurious ſubſtance.

The coaſt about Koſſeir preſents a ſpectacle of hideous poverty; but the ſea is rich in fiſh, in ſhells, and in corals; theſe latter are ſo numerous that it is poſſible they may have given the name of *red* to this ſea, while its ſand is white: the reefs are compoſed but of corals and madrepores, and theſe are equally the materials of all the rocks which abut the ſhallows for a league and a half of the preſent beach; an indication, this, that the ſea has retired from this part of its beach, or that the banks have become more elevated than they formerly were.

THE NILE.

We were become thirſty of the favours of the Nile; we were aſpiring inceſſantly to the luxury of imbibing its ſalutary water through our parched ſkin, when we found that it had wholly changed it nature: during the latter days of the kamſeen, the current of the Nile ſlackened; it loſt its ordinary tranſparency and ſalubrity; its water became green, and floated along in muddy flakes, which exhaled a marſhy odour; in a word, it was no longer the Nile, the creator and reſtorator of Egypt; it languiſhed, and its decrepitude would have terrified the inhabitants of its banks, were not its periodical regeneration a phenomenon as encouraging to them, as it is ſurpriſing to the foreign obſerver: it diminiſhes till the ſixteenth of June, remains two days in a ſtate of ſtagnation, and on the eighteenth, it begins to increaſe. At this epoch, a reſidence in upper Egypt is almoſt inſupportable; the winds are variable; they change inceſſantly from the eaſt to the ſouth or ſouth-weſt: this latter is terrible; it agitates the atmoſphere, veils the ſun with a white dry and burning vapour; it excites thirſt, it parches the ſkin, it enflames the blood, it irritates the nerves, it renders exiſtence painful; it ſo oppreſſes the lungs, that one ſeeks involuntarily for another place in which to breathe, thinking oneſelf always at the mouth of an ardent oven; if the atmoſphere be drawn up the noſe, the brain is affected, and when the breath returns, blood ſeems to follow; every thing that is touched is burning, and, in the night, itſelf, ſteel acquires the degree of heat that it would receive in France at noon, and during the dog-days.

ANECDOTE.

PAUL I was one day at court, ſurrounded by ſeveral Ruſſian princes, and being always inclined to lower the pride of great men, he aſked count Rotopſchin, his favourite miniſter, how it happened that he was not a prince?—'It was, pleaſe your majeſty,' replied the count, 'becauſe my anceſtors, who came from Tartary to ſettle in Ruſſia, came in winter.' 'How could the ſeaſon have any effect upon it?' ſaid Paul. 'Why, replied the count, 'whenever any Tartar appeared at court for the firſt time, the ſovereign always gave him his choice, either to receive a preſent of a pelice, or to be made a prince; now, as it was a very ſevere winter when my grandfather came to court, he had ſenſe enough to prefer the pelice.'

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

[Abſtracted from a late Work of Mr. Schwartner.]

THE extent of this kingdom, including with it Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia, is eſtimated at 4,033 ſquare miles. Large tracts of this territory are dead moraſs. The climate is reckoned ſo very unhealthy, that Hungary has been denominated the grave of ſtrangers, and the burial-place of the Germans. The preſent population of this kingdom, with the diſtricts uſually conſidered as belonging to it, is about 7,116,789 ſouls, or about 1848 perſons on every ſquare geographical mile.

Few regions preſent in the ſame population, and the ſame extent of territory, ſo great a diverſity of nations and of languages as is found in Hungary. The *indigenous Hungarians* reſide chiefly in that which is called the Low Country. They have, in general, an averſion from a city life. They compoſe, it may be, about one-third of the total population of the Hungarian territories. Of 11,402 villages in Hungary, theſe aboriginal Hungarians poſſeſs 3,668. They ſpeak the Hungarian language.——The Sclavonians ſpeak the Sclavonian language in ſeveral different dialects, and are named, likewiſe Slowaks, Raſcians, and Croats. It is remarked, that wherever theſe ſettle among the native Hungarians, the latter ceaſe to proſper, and are within a few generations abſolutely exterminated. Within theſe laſt two hundred years, many villages of the Hungarians and Germans have fallen gradually to the Slowaks alone. They poſſeſs in all 5,789 of the villages of Hungary.——About 150,000 Germans or Tranſylvanians are ſcattered at the foot of the Hungarian Alps. They poſſeſs 921 villages. It was upon the entrance of their anceſtors into Hungary, that its mines began to be wrought; and they likewiſe firſt opened the commercial intercourſe of Hungary with the countries of the north. They long ſince adopted the Hungarian dreſs, which they ſtill continue to wear. By means of them was Lutheraniſm introduced ſooner into Hungary than into other countries.——The Wallachians, aſſuming in their own language the name of Romans, are indeed of Roman origin. They occupy 1,024 villages in Hungary. They are temperate, indolent, patient, vindictive, ſuperſtitious, yet immoral. Their numbers are rapidly increaſing.——A good number of Macedonians, or modern Greeks, live alſo in Hungary. The money remitted between Hungary, Turkey, and Germany, paſſes for the greater part through their hands; and they are at the ſame time agents in moſt of the other mercantile tranſactions between theſe countries. They never either engage in huſbandry, or enliſt in the army. There is a claſs called Czinzares, who, though Wallachians by deſcent, yet profeſs the religion, follow the employments, and ſpeak the language of the Greeks.——The great national farms are held, and the inns in this country are kept, by Armenians, who came into Hungary about the end of the ſeventeenth century. They live diſperſed over the great farms. There is but one Armenian pariſh, which contained in the year 1794 only 104 pariſhioners. They uſe the Armenian language in nothing but the ſervices of their religion.——A few Clementines, ſo named after the leader of their emigration, having retired out of Albania in the year 1463, came, in 1737, through Servia into Sclavonia. They fill two villages.——The Jews had in their hands, in the thirteenth century, moſt of the royal domains, and all the trade of Hungary. Their preſent numbers are about 75,000; and they are all employed as hawkers and pedlars.——The numbers of the Zigeuners, or Gypſies in Hungary, are

about 17,000. They are much attached to the indigenous Hungarians. Maria-Thereſa gave them the appellation of New Hungarians, with which they were much pleaſed.

All theſe people are diſtributed in 11,402 towns or villages, and on 1,305 great farms, or *Puſten*, which are occupied principally for the uſes of paſtoral huſbandry.

The natural growth of graſs is very abundant; but as there is in this country little ſkill in the culture of artificial meadows, winter forage is generally ſcarce. The puſten, or great farms, are the poſſeſſions of the nobility, and enjoy an exemption from certain duties, which are exacted from the plebeian farmers of the hamlets or villages.—The total number of the nobility of both ſexes was at the laſt enumeration 325,894 perſons.—Vaſt droves of ſheep and black cattle are every year exported from Hungary. The Jews of Prague export large quantities of gooſequills.—— Next, after Siberia and America, Hungary is richer in copper, than any other country in the world. Its iron mines are many, and inexhauſtible. The ſalt-works of Hungary and Tranſylvania might eaſily ſupply all Europe; as 1,200,000 quintals of this ſalt are annually imported into the German empire. Here is abundance of mineral alkali. A native mine of Glauber ſalt was diſcovered in a marſh near Ofen. Tobacco and wine are two great branches of the exportable produce of this country. The produce exceeds the conſumption to the value of ſeveral millions of florins.

The Hungarian diet has a right to deliberate concerning the legiſlation, contributions, and ſubſidies. Since 1791, the biſhops have been taxed 20 per cent. on their income. The adminiſtration of the government is divided between the chancery and the ſupreme council of ſtate. The military force of Hungary uſually conſiſted in former times of 36,000 men, cavalry and infantry. It has been augmented within theſe laſt twelve years.—The public revenue is nearly ſixteen millions of florins in the year: that of Peſt is the only univerſity in Hungary. There are now in Hungary about fifty living authors, including tranſlators and newſwriters.

TYRANNY EXERCISED BY THE FAMOUS MASSILLON.

THE moſt eloquent are not always the gentleſt and moſt amiable of men. Maſſillon, the celebrated biſhop of Clermont, whoſe very name has become, as it were, another term for the perfection of pulpit eloquence, is recorded to have often exerciſed the moſt inhuman tyranny over the prieſts of his dioceſe. Muzon-caſtle, anciently the principal reſidence of the biſhops of Clermont, being for a great part of the year ſcarcely habitable, on account of the winds and exceſſive colds to which it was by its ſituation expoſed, came to be in his time finally deſerted. He obtained from the government leave to pull it entirely down. This he did not completely accompliſh. The exterior walls were left, on account of the grandeur of their effect, as an object in the proſpect, and the biſhop's inhumanity was exerciſed in preſerving ſeveral of the rooms of that unhealthy and deſolate manſion to be occupied as priſons. When any of his prieſts offended him in a manner which he could think worthy of ſuch puniſhment he ſent to court for a *lettre de cachet*; and under its authority the poor offended prieſt was confined, perhaps for life, in one of the wretched rooms of the inhoſpitable caſtle of Muzon. Such was in power the conduct of the prelate, many of whoſe ſermons appear to be effuſions from the tendereſt of human hearts, warm with the divine ſpirit of the prueſt Chriſtian charity!

OBSERVATIONS *on the* TWO *lately diſcovered* CELESTIAL BODIES.

By William Herſchel, LL.D. FRS.

Concluded from Page 322.

On the Nature of the new Stars.

From the account which we have now before us, a very important queſtion will ariſe, which is, What are theſe new ſtars, are they planets, or are they comets? And, before we can enter into a proper examination of the ſubject, it will be neceſſary to lay down ſome definition of the meaning we have hitherto affixed to the term planet. This cannot be difficult, ſince we have ſeven patterns to adjuſt our definition by. I ſhould, for inſtance, ſay of planets,

1. They are celeſtial bodies, of a certain very conſiderable ſize.

2. They move in not very excentric ellipſes round the ſun.

3. The planes of their orbits do not deviate many degrees from the plane of the earth's orbit.

4. Their motion is direct.

5. They may have ſatellites, or rings.

6. They have an atmoſphere of conſiderable extent, which however bears hardly any ſenſible proportion to their diameters.

7. Their orbits are at certain conſiderable diſtances from each other.

Now, if we may judge of theſe new ſtars by our firſt criterion, which is their ſize, we certainly cannot claſs them in the liſt of planets: for, to conclude from the meaſures I have taken, Mercury, which is the ſmalleſt, if divided, would make up more than 31 thouſand ſuch bodies as that of Pallas, in bulk.

In the ſecond article, their motion, they agree perhaps ſufficiently well.

The third, which relates to the ſituation of their orbits, ſeems again to point out a conſiderable difference. The geocentric latitude of Pallas, at preſent, is not leſs than between 17 and 18 degrees; and that of Ceres between 15 and 16; whereas, that of the planets does not amount to one half of that quantity. If bodies of this kind were to be admitted into the order of planets, we ſhould be obliged to give up the zodiac; for, by extending it to them, ſhould a few more of theſe ſtars be diſcovered, ſtill farther and farther deviating from the path of the earth, which is not unlikely, we might ſoon be obliged to convert the whole firmament into zodiac; that is to ſay, we ſhould have none left.

In the fourth article, which points out the direction of the motion, theſe ſtars agree with the planets.

With regard to the fifth, concerning ſatellites, it may not be eaſy to prove a negative; though even that, as far as it can be done, has been ſhewn. But the retention of a ſatellite in its orbit, it is well known, requires a proper maſs of matter in the central body, which it is evident theſe ſtars do not contain.

The ſixth article ſeems to exclude theſe ſtars from the condition of planets. The ſmall comas which they ſhew, give them ſo far the reſemblance of comets, that in this reſpect we ſhould be rather inclined to rank them in that order, did other circumſtances permit us to aſſent to this idea.

In the ſeventh article, they are again unlike planets; for it appears, that their orbits are too near each other to agree with the general harmony that takes place among the reſt; perhaps one of them might be brought in, to fill up a ſeeming vacancy between Mars and Jupiter. There is a certain regularity in the arrangement of planetary orbits, which has been pointed out by a very intelligent aſtronomer, ſo long ago as the year 1772; but this, by the admiſ-

ſion of the two new ſtars into the order of planets, would be completely overturned; whereas, if they are of a different ſpecies, it may ſtill remain eſtabliſhed.

As we have now ſufficiently ſhewn that our new ſtars cannot be called planets, we proceed to compare them alſo with the other propoſed ſpecies of celeſtial bodies, namely, comets. The criteria by which we have hitherto diſtinguiſhed theſe from planets, may be enumerated as follows.

1. They are celeſtial bodies, generally of a very ſmall ſize, though how far this may be limited, is yet unknown.

2. They move in very excentric ellipſes, or apparently parabolic arches, round the ſun.

3. The planes of their motion admit of the greateſt variety in their ſituation.

4. The direction of their motion alſo is totally undetermined.

5. They have atmoſpheres of very great extent, which ſhew themſelves in various forms of tails, coma, hazineſs, &c.

On caſting our eye over theſe diſtinguiſhing marks, it appears, that in the firſt point, relating to ſize, our new ſtars agree ſufficiently well; for the magnitude of comets is not only ſmall, but very unlimited. Mr. Pigott's comet, for inſtance, of the year 1781, ſeemed to have ſome kind of nucleus; though its magnitude was ſo ill defined, that I probably overrated it much, when, November 22, I gueſſed it might amount to 3 or 4″ in diameter. But, even this, conſidering its nearneſs to the earth, proves it to have been very ſmall.

That of the year 1783, alſo diſcovered by Mr. Pigott, I ſaw to more advantage, in the meridian, with a 20-feet reflector. It had a ſmall nucleus, which, November 29, was coarſely eſtimated to be of perhaps 3″ diameter. In all my other pretty numerous obſervations of comets, it is expreſsly remarked, that they had none that could be ſeen. Beſides, what I have called a nucleus, would ſtill be far from what I now ſhould have meaſured as a diſk; to conſtitute which, a more determinate outline is required.

In the ſecond article, their motions differ much from that of comets; for, ſo far as we have at preſent an account of the orbits of theſe new ſtars, they move in ellipſes which are not very excentric.

Nor are the ſituations of the planes of their orbits ſo much unlike thoſe of the planets, that we ſhould think it neceſſary to bring them under the third article of comets, which leaves them quite unlimited.

In the fourth article, relating to the direction of their motion, theſe ſtars agree with planets, rather than with comets.

The fifth article, which refers to the atmoſphere of comets, ſeems to point out theſe ſtars as belonging to that claſs; it will, however, on a more particular examination, appear that the difference is far too conſiderable to allow us to call them comets.

The following account of the ſize of the comas of the ſmalleſt comets I have obſerved, will ſhew that they are beyond compariſon larger than thoſe of our new ſtars.

Nov. 22, 1781. Mr. Pigott's comet had a coma of 5 or 6′ in diameter.

Nov. 29, 1783. Another of Mr. Pigott's comets had a coma of 8′ in diameter.

Dec. 22, 1788. My ſiſter's comet had a coma of 5 or 6′ in diameter.

Jan. 9, 1790. Another of her comets was ſurrounded by hazineſs of 5 or 6′ in diameter.

Jan. 18, 1790. Mr. Mechain's comet had a coma of 5 or 6′ in diameter.

Nov. 7, 1795. My ſiſter's comet had a coma of 5 or 6′ in diameter.

Sept. 8, 1799. Mr. Stephen Lee's comet had a coma of not leſs than 10′ in diameter, and alſo a ſmall tail of 15′ in length.

From theſe obſervations, which give us the dimenſions of the comas of the ſmalleſt comets that have been obſerved with good inſtruments, we conclude, that the comas of theſe new ſtars, which at moſt amount only to a few times the diameter of the bodies to which they belong, bear no reſemblance to the comas of comets, which, even when ſmalleſt, exceed theirs above a hundred times. Not to mention the extenſive atmoſpheres, and aſtoniſhing length of the tails, of ſome comets that have been obſerved, to which theſe new ſtars have nothing in the leaſt ſimilar.

Since, therefore, neither the appellation of planets, nor that of comets, can with any propriety of language be given to theſe two ſtars, we ought to diſtinguiſh them by a new name, denoting a ſpecies of celeſtial bodies hitherto unknown to us, but which the intereſting diſcoveries of Mr. Piazzi and Dr. Olbers have brought to light.

With this intention, therefore, I have endeavoured to find out a leading feature in the character of theſe new ſtars; and, as planets are diſtinguiſhed from the fixed ſtars by their viſible change of ſituation in the zodiac, and comets by their remarkable comas, ſo the quality in which theſe objects differ conſiderably from the two former ſpecies, is that they reſemble ſmall ſtars ſo much as hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from them, even by very good teleſcopes. It is owing to this very circumſtance, that they have been ſo long concealed from our view. From this, their aſteroidical appearance, if I may uſe that expreſſion, therefore, I ſhall take my name, and call them *Aſteroids*; reſerving to myſelf, however, the liberty of changing that name, if another, more expreſſive of their nature, ſhould occur. Theſe bodies will hold a middle rank, between the two ſpecies that were known before; ſo that planets, aſteroids, and comets, will in future comprehend all the primary celeſtial bodies that either remain with, or only occaſionally viſit, our ſolar ſyſtem.

I ſhall now give a definition of our new aſtronomical term, which ought to be conſiderably extenſive, that it may not only take in aſteroid Ceres, as well as the aſteroid Pallas, but that any other aſteroid which may hereafter be diſcovered, let its motion or ſituation be whatever it may, ſhall alſo be fully delineated by it. This will ſtand as follows.

Aſteroids are celeſtial bodies, which move in orbits of little or of conſiderable excentricity round the ſun, the plane of which may be inclined to the ecliptic in any angle whatſoever. Their motion may be direct, or retrograde; and they may or may not have conſiderable atmoſpheres, very ſmall comas, diſks, or nuclei.

As I have given a definition which is ſufficiently extenſive to take in future diſcoveries, it may be proper to ſtate the reaſons we have for expecting that additional aſteroids may probably be ſoon found out. From the appearance of Ceres and Pallas it is evident, that the diſcovery of aſteroids requires a particular method of examining the heavens, which hitherto aſtronomers have not been in the habit of uſing. I have already made five reviews of the zodiac, without detecting any of theſe concealed objects. Had they been leſs reſembling the ſmall ſtars of the heavens, I muſt have diſcovered them. But the method which will now be put in practice, will completely obviate all difficulty ariſing from the aſteroidical appearance of theſe objects; as their motion, and not their appearance, will in future be the mark to which the attention of obſervers will be directed.

A laudable zeal has induced a ſet of gentlemen on the continent, to form an aſſociation for the examination of the zodiac. I hope they will extend their attention, by degrees, to every part of the heavens; and that the honourable diſtinction which is juſtly due to the ſucceſsful inveſti-

gators of nature, will induce many to join in the meritorious purſuit. As the new method of obſerving the zodiac has already produced ſuch intereſting diſcoveries, we have reaſon to believe that a number of aſteroids may remain concealed; for, how improbable it would be, that if there were but two, they ſhould have been ſo near together as almoſt to force themſelves to our notice. But a more extended conſideration adds to the probability that many of them may ſoon be diſcovered. It is well known that the comas and tails of comets gradually increaſe in their approach to the ſun, and contract again when they retire into the diſtant regions of ſpace. Hence we have reaſon to expect, that when comets have been a conſiderable time in retirement, their comas may ſubſide, if not intirely, at leaſt ſufficiently to make them aſſume the reſemblance of ſtars; that is, to become aſteroids, in which ſtate we have a good chance to detect them. It is true that comets ſoon grow ſo faint, in retiring from their perihelia, that we loſe ſight of them; but, if their comas, which are generally of great extent, ſhould be compreſſed into a ſpace ſo ſmall as the diameters of our two aſteroids, we can hardly entertain a doubt but that they would again become viſible with good teleſcopes. Now, ſhould we ſee a comet in its aphelion, under the conditions here pointed out, and that there are many which may be in ſuch ſituations, we have the greateſt inducements to believe, it would be a favourable circumſtance to lead us to a more perfect knowledge of the nature of comets and their orbits; for inſtance, the comet of the year 1770, which Mr. Lexell has ſhewn to have moved in an elliptical orbit, ſuch as would make the time of its periodical return only about 5½ years: if this ſhould ſtill remain in our ſyſtem, which is however doubtful, we ought to look for it under the form of an aſteroid.

If theſe conſiderations ſhould be admitted, it might be objected, that aſteroids were only comets in diſguiſe; but, if we were to allow that comets, aſteroids, and even planets, might poſſibly be the ſame ſort of celeſtial bodies under different circumſtances, the neceſſary diſtinction ariſing from ſuch difference, would fully authoriſe us to call them by different names.

It is to be hoped that time will ſoon throw a greater light upon this ſubject; for which reaſon, it would be premature to add any other remarks, though many extenſive views relating to the ſolar ſyſtem might certainly be hinted at.

Additional Obſervations relating to the Appearances of the Aſteroids Ceres and Pallas.

May 4, 12^h 40′. 10-feet reflector; power 516½. I compared Ceres with two fixed ſtars, which, in the finder, appeared to be of very nearly the ſame magnitude with the aſteroid, and found that its coma exceeds their aberration but in a very ſmall degree.

12^h 50′. 20-feet reflector; power 477. I viewed Ceres, in order to compare its appearance with regard to hazineſs, aberration, atmoſphere, or coma, whatever we may call it, to the ſame phenomena of the fixed ſtars; and found that the coma of the aſteroid did not much exceed that of the ſtars.

I alſo found, that even the fixed ſtars differ conſiderably in this reſpect among themſelves. The ſmaller they are, the larger in proportion will the attendant haz neſs ſhew itſelf. A ſtar that is ſcarcely perceptible, becomes a ſmall nebuloſity.

10-feet reflector. 13^h 10′. I compared the appearance of Pallas with two equal fixed ſtars; and found that the coma of this aſteroid but very little exceeds the aberration of the ſtars.

14^h 5′, 20 feet reflector. I viewed Pallas; and, with a magnifying power of 477, its diſk was viſible. The coma of this aſteroid is a little ſtronger than that which fixed ſtars of the ſame ſize generally have.

ON PAINTING.

By Mr. EDWARD DAYES, Painter.

ESSAY VI.—*ON COMPOSITION OR DISPOSITION.*

——————————— but in ſuch order all,
As, though hard wrought, may ſeem by chance to fall.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

COMPOSITION is the forming of a whole by the union of various diſſimilar parts; or, in a more painter-like ſenſe, the art of arranging the figures and other materials of a picture in ſuch a manner that the whole may appear as if the reſult of chance, though produced by the moſt conſummate art.

Before we proceed to offer ſuch rules as are to be extracted from the works of the moſt eſteemed maſters, it may not be improper to premiſe what previous knowledge is neceſſary to enable us to produce a compoſition.

When we have occaſion to ſpeak of the works of certain artiſts, we wiſh at all times to be underſtood as referring through them to nature, for it muſt ever be remembered that art cannot furniſh its own rules.

Some who have written on the arts have recommended particular books for the uſe of young artiſts; which is ſuppoſing a certain quantity of information ſufficient to make a painter. Where he is to begin his inquiry every one knows; where to ſtop, no one can tell: one thing is certain, there is no danger of too much knowledge making him ſpoil his work.

It is of the firſt importance to imagine well our picture. To this end we muſt take every means to become well acquainted with the hiſtory whence our ſubject is drawn, that we may become familiar with the characters we are to repreſent: hence a reference to their lives becomes neceſſary, that we may not miſtake a bad man for a good one from the ſhow of one good action. This is not all; time and place muſt be attended to, that we may not confound the cuſtoms of one people with the manners of another. The country, alſo, ſhould be characterized by its trees, rivers, monuments, and public buildings, as well as the inhabitants by their dreſs and manners.

All this, nay more, being abſolutely neceſſary, how is it poſſible that an artiſt with a little reading can accompliſh a work like an hiſtorical picture? As well might we ſuppoſe the merely reading Homer ſufficient to enable us to deſign from that author without any previous hiſtorical information.

He who firſt acquires a knowledge of geography will not only better underſtand hiſtory and biography, but receive a higher reliſh for them than had he followed a different order of reading. What gives us an intereſt in Æneas, but our ſuppoſing him the founder of the mighty empire of Rome? Otherwiſe, he becomes a mere robber.

As all this knowledge cannot be obtained without much attention, we ſhall find great advantage reſult from making memorandums under their reſpective heads of the cuſtoms, manners, buildings, and other circumſtances, connected with hiſtorical painting; by which means we ſhall collect a maſs of information at all times ready to refer to, and that without its interfering in the leaſt with our practical ſtudies. Lord Bacon juſtly obſerves, 'The proceeding upon ſomewhat conceived in writing, doth, for the moſt part, facilitate diſpatch; for though it ſhould be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an indefinite, as aſhes are more generative than duſt.'

Thoſe who propoſe to themſelves to purſue the great and arduous taſk of hiſtory-painting, ſhould be careful to guard againſt commencing their career too ſoon, or before they have obtained a ſtock ſufficient to that end: ſome have ſtarted with ſo ſlender a capital that it has been confined to colour, chiaro-ſcuro, with, now and then, a ſucceſsful compoſition; requiſites that do not ſink below the ſuperficies.

The acquirements neceſſary to qualify an artiſt to purſue the great and important part of the art we are treating of, are many: he ſhould poſſeſs a thorough knowledge of the human figure as far as it regards his art, and its attire, with landſcape, architecture, chiaro-ſcuro, and colour: he ſhould be well read in hiſtory, antiquity, and the beſt poets; to which he ſhould join a knowledge of practical geometry, as the foundation of perſpective; with that part of optics called chromatics, as it explains the colours of light and of natural bodies; and, withal, poſſeſs a tolerable facility of hand. Nothing can be more difficult than to fill up the character of a great artiſt, particularly if he propoſes to raiſe a juſt and laſting reputation; and, not content, like the generality of the profeſſion, to produce trifles, extends his views beyond the preſent generation by the cultivation of works that may flouriſh in future ages. To do this, as well as the above acquiſitions, he ſhould be endowed by nature with noble and elevated ſentiments; a ready and warm genius to invent, accompanied with the greateſt coolneſs to arrange; penetration to apply a juſtneſs of character, with patience and induſtry to carry him through the detail: in fact, his nature ſhould be ſo formed as to poſſeſs the contrarieties of hot and cold; that is, with the greateſt vigour ſhould be united the greateſt caution.

O! the godlike attribute of extending benefits beyond the grave! Where are now the ancient heroes? Their names are ſcarcely remembered, and their miſchiefs have long ceaſed to trouble; while the labours of a Homer, a Virgil, a Shakſpeare, and Milton, with a long liſt of worthies, give bread at preſent to thouſands!

Some one has well obſerved, 'The great end of books is to ſet the mind a-going;' all we can hope from our efforts is, to raiſe in the mind that ſpirit of inquiry that may ultimately lead to an imitation of the great, the noble, or beautiful: all the reſt is froth.

It was their high notions of the art that led the old maſters to ſuch an exalted perfection as to become the admiration of the civilized part of the world, and placed them among the firſt order of mortals, or thoſe who have extended their ſervices beyond their being.

Anger, hatred, and revenge, are paſſions poſſeſſed by every one in common with the brute; but to underſtand that infinitely remote point of perfection which conſtitutes the foundation of true art, is the reward of few.

It is a misfortune for the art, that every one imagines himſelf a critic in painting; all are tried by their peers but the poor painter: but let thoſe who are in affected raptures at the touch of a pencil, or the neatneſs of handling, recollect they are the moſt trifling and inſignificant parts of the art; criticiſm ſhould be general in all great works: it is a common precept in art, that an attention to the whole ſuperſedes all conſideration for the parts *.

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not the exactneſs of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip or eye we beauty call,
But the joint force and full reſult of all.
POPE.

* It muſt not be underſtood that the above precept goes to recommend a neglect of the ſubordinate parts. Over-finiſhing (that is, the nicely defining the form of each part of an object, as a hand, foot, &c) is not one of the faults of the Britiſh ſchool.

Petty criticiſm ſhould be puniſhed with ſilent contempt. We might as well 'hew blocks of marble with a razor,' or 'whiſtle to mile-ſtones,' as attempt to convince ſome people. There is an applauſe which is ſuperior to all others, that is, our own, from a conviction of well doing; or, in other words, a conſciouſneſs that our induſtry is rewarded with improvement. He who is too anxiouſly eager for the applauſe of others, exchanges independence for uncertainty, and happineſs for diſappointment. Beſides, he is in danger of falling into a ſtyle familiar and common, ſuch as may beſt ſuit the ideas of ordinary life and vulgar opinion. We muſt be careful not to refine our delicacy to too high a pitch, otherwiſe we ſhall render ourſelves liable to be wounded by every petty criticiſm. Many with whom our ſituation compels us to have an intercourſe are no judges of art; others are influenced by prejudice; many delight to wound: but, whether the obſervation be the reſult of ignorance or vanity, the beſt mode of puniſhment will be neglect.

We have already noticed, under Invention, the two characters of compoſition, as the grand and pictureſque; that the former applies to grave and ſerious ſubjects, while the latter appears to aſſociate beſt with gay and ſportive ones. Beauty and grace not only delight in, but derive their greateſt power from, mild variety: hence one of the great beauties in our common writing characters reſults from the ſwell or the oppoſition of force and delicacy in the lines, which give grace independent of form: the ſame thing enriches and adds ſpirit to a maſterly outline, to which if we join fine (we mean true) form, it will poſſeſs the firſt or higheſt kind of excellence. Among the profeſſion there is great difference of opinion relative to compoſition; we ſhould therefore wiſh to be underſtood as offering thoſe rules that relate to matters of taſte with delicacy and modeſty, for fear of forcing genius into one particular tract of operation.

Nothing can be more falſe than to ſuppoſe the art of compoſition ſubject to ſome poſitive law, or that the figures of a group ſhould be invariably compoſed under ſome particular form. Men who look to pictures, and from them obtain all their knowledge, are apt to run into this error, and ſuppoſe, becauſe they ſee a group in ſome celebrated picture make ſomewhat of an angle, that all figures to be well put together muſt aſſume the triangle. Others, in contradiction to that doctrine, maintain that the true Venetian method of compoſition requires the group to incline diagonally, that is, running from corner to corner of the picture, aſſerting that the former method is barbarous and French: another ſet of men call the horizontal line ſimplicity, and the true Roman method, expecting to ſee a range of heads of an equal height running through the greateſt part of the work.

He who wiſhes to affect with ſorrow or melancholy can only expect to ſucceed by the removal of whatever may be likely to pleaſe, either from variety and contraſt of forms, brilliancy of colour, or ſtriking effect of light and ſhade; and one great aid will reſult from telling the ſtory with few figures, which adds greatly to ſimplicity.

The great reaſon why Raphael is preferred for compoſition is his poſſeſſing a ſtyle more ſimple and expreſſive than any other. Simplicity appears to have marked the characters of the Roman and Florentine ſchools, as alſo that of the Caracci; after whom we muſt place Pouſſin, Le Sueur, Bourdon, and ſuch others as

This fault, of want of care in making out the parts, is by ſome improperly aſcribed to ſir Joſhua Reynolds. That great man was not without his defects; but we, as rational beings, ſhould avoid them. It would be a poor juſtification for the practice of a vice, becauſe we ſaw it in another. It is much to be doubted, whether the perfections of a great maſter will ever be properly felt by the mere imitator: the reverſe is certain.

have affected the ſame ſimple and expreſſive manner.

Le Brun, though an artiſt of great merit, has, in many inſtances, ſo crowded his compoſition with incidents, that the attention is entirely taken from what ought to conſtitute the principal feature, and the mind becomes diſtracted amid a multitude of events: witneſs his Crucifixion, and Slaughter of the Innocents. Expreſſion derives much of its force from ſimplicity. Sterne, in his Sentimental Journey, was obliged to take a ſingle captive to give force to his deſcription. What can more ſtrongly affect our feelings than his Maria? A multitude of objects ruſhing on the ſight deſtroy intereſt, and, in ſingle objects, too many parts produce the ſame effect: hence the neceſſity of not over-crowding with ornaments.

It appears pretty certain that the ſhape of the group muſt depend greatly on the nature of the ſubject. A triumph muſt neceſſarily aſſume a different figure to a ſpectacle like a deſcent from the croſs, becauſe it would be ſo in nature.

Diverſity does not carry with it ſo much art, or the appearance of art, as is generally ſuppoſed; for, if we diligently attend to nature, we ſhall find an infinite variety of formed groups reſulting from the diſpoſition of ſome men to ſit, others to ſtand, the contraſt of children with adults, men on horſeback, the irregularities of ground, and a variety of other circumſtances—all tending to produce a diverſified and irregular maſs, probably aſſuming, more frequently than any other, a general figure approaching to the pyramid.

If we examine the moſt approved compoſitions of the Roman, Venetian, or other ſchools, we ſhall find not only the general diſpoſition tending to the pyramidal figure, but each group taken ſeparately—with this difference, that in the Venetian and Flemiſh it is rendered more exceſſive. Hence, from a daſh of exceſs in Rubens he becomes a better maſter to ſtudy than any other, but he muſt be ſtudied with caution. The cloſe adheſion of his figures points out the method of compoſition, the ſtriking and conſpicuous manner of arranging his tints evinces the plan purſued in grouping the colours; while the union of ſhadow with ſhadow, and light with light, is ſeen in the breadth and vaſtneſs of his maſſes. By his exceſs we may learn, as from Diogenes in morals, who obſerved he acted like muſicians, who gave a higher tone in order to indicate a true one.

The affectation of contraſt in ſome artiſts is abominable; it looks ſtudiouſly abſurd to ſee a woman lying on the ground with a child at her breaſt, and another playing near her; beſide the common trick of mixing, in *quantum ſufficit*, naked with clothed figures; old men with young ones; ſide oppoſed to the full face; the contraſt of violent motion with languid attitudes; and a thouſand other petty arts to trap the unwary. Such violent oppoſition will never pleaſe the judicious. Where the higheſt degree of the pictureſque is intended, it ſhould never be carried to exceſs. How ridiculous would it appear in a landſcape to ſee trees croſſing each other at right angles, or one vertical and another horizontal! In this inſtance we may take an example from nature, whoſe progreſs from ſeaſon to ſeaſon is by gentle and almoſt imperceptible degrees, and not by violent oppoſition from heat to cold. By the ſame rule, violent fore-ſhortenings ſhould be avoided; a little adds dignity, but, in general, the figures had better be compoſed, than otherwiſe. We ſhould be careful of miſtaking bluſter and rant for ſpirit and greatneſs. 'Be not too tame neither, but let your own diſcretion be your tutor: ſuit the action to the word, with this ſpecial obſervance, that you overſtep not the modeſty of nature.'

Weak minds are apt, when they attempt the expreſſive ſtyle, to give their figures the wild and extravagant

attitudes of lunatics. That grave dignity obſervable in the works of the Florentine and Roman ſchools has entitled them to the firſt place in compoſition: the next is juſtly held by the Caracci, whoſe pupils, as they loſt ſight of dignity, ſubſtituted buſtle and ſhow for ſimple truth. The ſtyle of Guercino is forcible and ſtrong, but leſs elegant and beautiful than Guido, which is eaſily perceived in the extremities. Pouſſin has great ſimplicity in his compoſitions, though his figures are ſometimes too much ſcattered. He is remarkable for not ſuffering any low or vulgar thought to break in on the dignity of his ſtory; an error ſometimes committed even by Raphael. There are admirable traits of the true Roman ſimplicity in the pictures of Le Sueur. They are rare jewels; and Le Brun's ſtoning St. Stephen is highly claſſical.

Moſt of the writers on compoſition in painting ſeem to imagine it to depend on contraſt, and recommend it in the ſtrongeſt manner; but violent oppoſition, as before ſtated, not only deſtroys ſimplicity, but is of all affectations the moſt diſguſting. If oppoſition or contraſt were a criterion of excellence, the moſt violent would become the moſt perfect; and, like a caricature, the more unlike nature the better it would be. Variety or contrapoſition is certainly neceſſary; but the degree cannot be aſcertained by weight or meaſure, it muſt be learned from the works of eſteemed maſters. Common ſenſe muſt dictate the neceſſity of not making all the attitudes alike, and alſo keep us from a contrary exceſs.

In a fine compoſition we ſhall diſcover, by an attentive examination, all the parts ſo depending on the whole, that the removal of any object would deſtroy the general good arrangement.

The variety neceſſary to the perfection of a group ſhould be diſplayed in a ſingle figure, eſpecially if it be a beautiful one. If the figure is ſeen in front, its grace will be increaſed by ſhowing the face in profile, with a ſlight inclination in the cheſt *: one of the legs being ſtraight, the other ſhould be thrown back; and ſo of each limb †: but this variety muſt depend on the nature of the ſubject, as ſuch a contraſt would ill become philoſopher, apoſtle, or ſenator.

A ſingle figure may be conſidered as a group in itſelf, and ſuch a ſtudied one would by no means unite with many, any more than one taken from a number would do as a ſingle figure.

The contraſt obſervable in Raphael is not an affectation of variety, but the reſult of conſummate judgment, where the erect and inactive figure is introduced to give energy and motion to the active. Contraſt in him is the reſult of neceſſity ariſing from deep reflection, not the ſtudied and inſipid oppoſition of an old man, a young woman, a boy and a girl, which we often ſee in pictures. He knew well a philoſopher or an apoſtle would not move like a ſoldier, a virgin like a matron, or children like adults; which appears to make part of that variety obſervable in his works. He appears alſo to have preferred the action to its termination; which renders the ſtory more clear, and leaves the ſpectator delighted with a ſuſpended motion, and in expectation of its terminating. A man repreſented in the act of walking, and as having terminated his ſtep, will not have ſo animated an effect as one not having finiſhed it. Much of the beauty of the Apollo Belvedere ariſes from the ſtate of action he is repreſented under. We almoſt imagine he is actually moving when viewed in front.

In a great maſter, every thing is the reſult of reaſon: if a limb, ſuch as a hand or foot, is concealed by

* See Eſſay on Grace in our Magazine for October, page 249.

† See the Venus de Medicis, Apollo Belvedere, and others, remarkable for grace.

drapery, it does not ariſe from idleneſs or ignorance; it is done to give beauty to ſome principal members, by not making too great a diſplay of parts, or to avoid what would otherwiſe produce an ugly form.

The grand or expreſſive ſtyle will ever rank firſt; the other, as in the hands of Lanfranco, Cortona, &c. is only the art of agreeably filling a large picture with figures, or merely pleaſing the eye: it may juſtly be termed ornamental, and ranks infinitely below the pure picturesque. In all works of art, the philoſopher will inquire whether the head or the hand is moſt employed. Pouſſin, though admirable in compoſition, often excels in the acceſſory parts. In his Pyrrhus, the figures, and diſtant ground over the river, are more beautiful than the principal part; a prodigality avoided by Raphael; nor is he ſo noble in his beſt thoughts; and his women are often ordinary. We wiſh to be underſtood as always diſtinguiſhing between the grand ſtyle and the picturesque. In the former, the utmoſt ſimplicity is to be obſerved in the arrangement, and every thing like artifice avoided; while the latter admits of, and derives much of its character from, variety.

In a group the artiſt generally prefers unequal numbers, as 3, 5, or 9, which unite with a better grace and afford a greater variety than any other; but, where equal numbers are uſed, thoſe compoſed of two unequal are beſt, as 6, 10, and 14; but double pairs will ill accord, as 4, 8, 12, &c. The principal part of the ſtory ought undoubtedly to occupy the centre of the picture, and the group, by aſſuming a rotund or ſemicircular form, will attract the light and ſhade, and enable us to bring the principal figure in light, as well as to procure maſſes by combining the ſhadows of ſeveral objects in one. In this reſpect Raphael has diſplayed ſo much judgment, that it appears from his works evident that he would have proved a great maſter in light and ſhade had he been permitted a longer life: however, he did enough to furniſh the hint to the Venetian ſchool.

In whatever way we may diſpoſe our group, the principal figure ought to be rendered conſpicuous, either from ſituation, colour, drapery, light, or from all theſe combined. To talk about 'effect of light and ſhade,' and thereby attempt to juſtify an impropriety, would be reducing painting to a ſtyle merely ornamental indeed! and make paintings of no uſe beyond ſtopping a hole in the wall.

As in the drama the hero of the piece has a greater part to ſuſtain to diſtinguiſh him, ſo ours muſt, as it were, lord it over all the other objects.

Nor paint conſpicuous on the foremoſt plain
Whate'er is falſe, impertinent, and vain;
But, like the tragic muſe, thy luſtre throw
Where the chief action claims its warmeſt glow.

MASON'S FRESNOY.

It muſt not be underſtood that the principal figure ſhould be more laboured or finiſhed; that would deſtroy the unity which ought to prevail through the whole. In forming our groups, the greateſt maſs ought to be in the middle, and the little or ſcattered parts placed on the edges to give the whole a lightneſs; while ſome places require to be left blank for the ſake of repoſe—for, though our picture ſhould be filled, it ſhould not be crowded. As we muſt alſo ſeek to obtain profundity proportioned to the greatneſs of the group, we ſhould, to give the whole a pleaſing air from a variety in its form, avoid placing the figures in a file. Rubens, whoſe art in grouping his figures is great, ſometimes runs into exceſs by attaching them too much together, ſo as to make them appear to cling as inſeparable; but, as before obſerved, his vices teach us what is right. The golden mean muſt form the object of our purſuit, we ſhould avoid a monotony of forms as well as too great a contraſt; a number of extre-

mities following each other in the ſame line will generally produce a bad effect. We ſhould alſo avoid ſhowing them in the ſame point of view. Pouſſin's Sacrament of Baptiſm is an excellent example, where many figures are pointing, all differing from each other.

In exhibiting the naked we are bound to ſhow the moſt beautiful parts, which is, generally ſpeaking, all the joints. The neck and ſhoulders in the male often form a fine maſs in a group. But above all, we ſhould never conceal the extremities, from the power of expreſſion they diſplay, as well as the room they allow for the ſkill and abilities of the artiſt. In the female, the naked is ever pleaſing, while an artful concealment will augment the beauty and grace.

But treat the goddeſs like a modeſt fair,
Nor over-dreſs, nor leave her wholly bare;
Let not each beauty ev'ry where be ſpy'd,
Where half the ſkill is decently to hide.
POPE.

If our ſtory requires more than one group, the ſame laws muſt influence us in the conduct of each—they ſhould certainly not exceed three. The principal one ſhould prevail over the others; and, by placing it near the centre, or in the ſecond ſtage of the picture, we ſhall afford the ſpectator a better opportunity of ſeeing it, and alſo furniſh ourſelves a better opportunity of ſurrounding the principal group with the other objects.

As we are bound to ſupport an equilibrium in our compoſition, we ought not to crowd one part of the picture, or leave another too naked; but this muſt be done without adding weight to weight in a horizontal or perpendicular form. The ſame holds of *chiaro-ſcuro* and colour, where maſs muſt ſupport maſs.

The painter, ſpeaking to the eye, ſhould, in the choice of his ſubject, be careful that it admits images ſtriking and grand: it ſhould burſt on the ſpectator like an unexpected peal of thunder. The horſes in the pictures of Rubens add much to the dignity, as do alſo his fine light and ſhade. As in an epic poem, there ſhould be but one action admitted in our picture: it ſhould be an entire, and above all, a great one, and require no further aids to its illuſtration than what is contained in the picture;—it ought to explain the hiſtory, not the hiſtory of painting. As we are not confined to the mere letter of the ſtory, we may uſe any means conſiſtent with probability to illuſtrate our ſubject; as we once ſaw in a drawing of a triumph, where the artiſt, to ſhow the cauſe was love, decorated a car and the ſhields with ſuch objects as were ſymbols of that paſſion; and, further, to ſhow it was connected with Theſeus and the Amazons, in the tablet of an arch repreſented that hero's battle with thoſe heroines: but enough! an ingenious mind will find a thouſand ways of diſplaying itſelf.

Two actions or points of time ſhould never be admitted in one picture. M. Angelo, in the Capella Seſtini, has repreſented Adam and Eve eating the fruit, and expelled the garden, in the ſame piece! Raphael's Peter in priſon, and delivery, can hardly be called one.

It muſt be obvious that the parts of each figure ſhould agree ſo as to produce a whole: for inſtance, a thin face ſhould not be united with fat hands. The ſame unity is neceſſary between the figure and its attire, which ſhould ſuit the degree and character of the perſon as well as be adapted to the age and ſex.

We cannot do better than conclude this paper in the words of ſir Joſhua:—'My advice is this: keep your attention fixed on the higher excellencies. If you compaſs them and compaſs nothing more, you are ſtill in the firſt claſs. We may regret the innumerable beauties which you may want: you may be imperfect, but ſtill you will be an imperfect perſon of the higheſt order.' That great man in another place, ſpeaking of the well-grounded painter, ſays, 'as his pre-eminence depends not upon a trick, he is free from the painful ſuſpicions of a juggler, who lives in perpetual fear leſt his trick ſhould be diſcovered.'

DESCRIPTION *of an* ANTIQUE BATH, *at* Karaſubazar, *with the* TARTAR MANNER *of* BATHING.

[From Mrs. Maria Guthrie's Tour through the Taurida.]

AT the Tartar city of Karaſubazar, about thirty-four miles weſt of Theodoſia, is a noble antique bath, in a ſtile of architecture much ſuperior to what either Turks or Tartars could ever pretend to, although uſed by both. As to its external appearance, it is a lofty ſtructure of hewn ſtone, ſurmounted by two cupolas, or domes, with openings in them, to permit the eſcape of the ſmoke. Its internal form will be beſt underſtood from the following deſcription of it by a gentleman who went through the whole ceremony of Oriental purification, on purpoſe to examine at his leiſure every part of this curious edifice, as well as the mode of bathing in it, which ſeems to be nearly the ſame as was practiſed in the Hypocauſtum or Laconium of the Greeks, and the Sudatorium or Vaporarium of the Romans, rather than the common balnea of the ancients; in ſhort, it is a ſweating bath in all its forms, inſtead of the *tepid water bath* of antiquity, merely calculated to refreſh and clean the body after the athletic or military exerciſes then in uſe; and, in my opinion, would point out the Turks and Tartars to be of Scythian origin, if we did not already know them to be ſo; as even Herodotus deſcribes the *ſweating bath* of the Scythians, upward of 2000 years ago, pretty nearly in the rude ſimple form ſtill in uſe in Ruſſia; while the proceſs obſerved here ſeems modified to the difference of climate.

On entering this public bath, you are firſt conducted into a large hall, furniſhed with ſtone ciſterns, filled ſome with hot, ſome with cold water. Here you ſit down to undreſs, on a ſtone bench which ſurounds the room. You are then preſented with a clean napkin, to tie round your waiſt, and a pair of wooden ſandals, inſtead of ſlippers, which would not ſtand the wet. Thus furniſhed, you walk through a covered corridor into another lofty and ſpacious apartment ornamented with Doric and Ionic pillars, the walls of which are of unpoliſhed marble, and the floor of broad flag ſtones. In each of the four corners of this quadrangular hall are placed marble ſeats, with backs, before which ſtand as many marble baſins with warm water, as there are benches for the bathers. Laſtly, in the middle of this Tauric Sudatorium ſtands a very low ſtone table, or rather a ſeat in that form; for it is uſed as ſuch at pleaſure, and is not raiſed above two feet from the floor; while it is heated, like the others, by inviſible flues conducting hot water under all thoſe marble fixtures, to raiſe perſpiration in thoſe who occupy them. When you have ſat a ſufficient time on one of the heated ſlabs to open the pores, one of the Tartar Balnearii approaches you, and, by rubbing your head, ſhoulders, and arms, with his hand, promotes a gentle perſpiration. But when you deſire a more profuſe ſweat, he puts on woollen gloves to increaſe the friction, which makes you ſtream from every pore.

During this proceſs, warm water, taken from the numerous marble baſins in the hall, is thrown over your body; laſtly, you are lathered over with ſoapſuds by means of a bunch of cotton dipt in them; then receive a final bucket of water over your whole body, to waſh off the ſoap, and are preſented with a warm cloth for the purpoſe of drying yourſelf.

The ablution being now finiſhed, you are preſented, as on entering, with a clean warm towel to gird up your loins, while a ſecond is bound round your head, and a dry bathing mantle is thrown over your ſhoulders,

to equip you for your retreat to the ſame hall where you undreſſed and left your clothes. There you find a carpet thrown over the ſtone bench, and covered with a ſheet; on which being ſeated, the laſt act of the Tartar Balnearii, or ſervants of the bath, is to preſent you with a cotton cloth of a particular manufacture, having a long pile, to dry away the remaining perſpiration, before you dreſs yourſelf to walk out *. For this long operation, you pay at the door only two paras, or three-pence halfpenny Engliſh.

Such is the account given me by a gentleman who, as before ſaid, went through the whole on purpoſe narrowly to inſpect the inſide of the building, with the Tartar ceremony of bathing.

I cannot quit the ſubject without remarking on the ancient prevalency of this practice; as we know that it was regarded as a breach of hoſpitality not to offer the luxury of the bath to the wearied traveller who came to viſit you; but, what is ſtill more curious, and even inexplicable, is, that it appears to have been the ladies of the houſe who took upon them the office of Balnearii in the very remote periods of the Grecian republics; for Homer, in the days of purity and innocence, ſends the beautiful daughter of Neſtor to lead Telemachus to the bath; and the chaſte Penelope orders Eurycles to do the ſame honour to Ulyſſes.

* I am told, what very probably they omitted to inform the fair traveller of, that, beſide the number of Turkiſh Balnearii which ſhe has enumerated, there is ſtill one who poſſibly did not offer his ſervice to the foreigner, who only bathed for curioſity. This man (or woman, according to the ſex of the bather) performs the functions of the ſtriculæ of the ancients, and is armed, like them, with volſellæ, or hair-pincers, and a ſpecies of mineral ſoap (found in the Taurida) which anſwers the purpoſe of the dorpax, or cauſtic ointment, of antiquity, in freeing the body of hair. EDITOR.

MANUFACTURE *of* MOROCCO LEATHER, *at* Karaſubazar.

[From the SAME.]

IN Karaſubazar is an ancient manufacture of Morocco leather, of which they make large quantities from the ſkins of the numerous flocks of Tauric goats.

They begin the proceſs by cleaning the ſkins in the following manner. After having ſteeped ſome raw hides in cold water for twenty-four hours, to free them from blood and other impurities, the fleſhy parts are ſcraped off with proper inſtruments. They are next macerated for ten days in cold lime-water, to looſen the hair, which is likewiſe ſcraped off as clean as poſſible.

For fifteen days they lie in clean cold water, and then are worked under foot in a ſucceſſion of clean waters; the laſt being impregnated with dog's dung, to looſen the hair ſtill more; when they receive a ſecond ſcraping, and are drained of their humidity; which finiſhes the cleaning proceſs.

They now proceed to what they call feeding the ſkins, by ſteeping them four days in a cold infuſion of wheat bran; then in a decoction of honey and water, twenty-eight pounds to five pails, cooled down to the temperature of new milk; out of which they are put under preſs into a veſſel with holes at the bottom to let the liquor eſcape. They are, laſtly, ſteeped four days in a light ſolution of ſalt and water, one pound to five pails; this finiſhes the preparation; and the leather is now ready to receive the dye.

A ſtrong decoction of artemiſa annua, or ſouthernwood, in the proportion of four pounds to ten pails of water, ſeems to be the baſis of all the different colours that they give to the Morocco in the Taurida, Aſtracan,

and the other cities formerly belonging to the Tartar empire, where the ſecret has remained till now.

When a red colour is intended, a pound of cochineal in powder is gradually ſtirred into ten pails of the fine yellow decoction of artemiſa, and boiled up in it for half an hour, with five or ſix drachms of alum, and poured on the leather in a proper veſſel. They are next worked under feet in an infuſion of oak-leaves in warm water, till they become ſupple and ſoft; when they are finally rinſed in cold water, then rubbed over with olive oil, and callendered with wooden rollers; which finiſhes the manufacture.

The yellow Morocco is dyed with the decoction of artemiſe alone; only ſtronger, twenty pounds of it to fifteen pails, being the proportion when uſed without other admixture; but two pounds of alum in fine powder, is gradually added, by half a tableſpoonful at a time; and with this each ſkin is twice ſtained before the laſt operations of oiling and callendering.

It is, however, neceſſary to remark, that there is a little difference in the preparation of the ſkins for receiving the pure yellow dye deſcribed above; as neither honey nor ſalt are uſed; but, inſtead of them, the hides are ſteeped for two days in an infuſion of oak-leaves, (immediately after being taken out of the infuſion of bran, wherein they muſt have lain four) and then worked under feet for a few hours of two days; next rinſed in cold water, and placed one above another on poles, to drain off the water and make them ready for ſtaining.

This is all the certain information that I have been able to obtain on this curious ſubject; for I can by no means depend on the vague reports that I have heard, relative to the colouring matter added for ſtaining the *green* and *blue* kinds of Morocco.

MEMORANDUMS, HINTS, PRECEPTS, *and* RECIPES, *for the Uſe of* ARTISTS, MANUFACTURERS, *and others*; *including various ſhort Proceſſes either new or little known* *.

Cements for Derbyſhire Spar and other Stones.

1. A CEMENT for this purpoſe may be made with about ſeven or eight parts of reſin and one of bees wax melted together, with a ſmall quantity of plaiſter of Paris. If it is wiſhed to make the cement fill up the place of any ſmall chips that may have been loſt, the quantity of plaiſter muſt be increaſed a little. When the ingredients are well mixed, and the whole is nearly cold, the maſs ſhould be well kneaded together. The pieces of ſpar that are to be joined muſt be heated until they will melt the cement, and then preſſed together, ſome of the cement being previouſly interpoſed.

2. Melted ſulphur applied to fragments of ſtones, previouſly heated (by placing them before a fire) to at leaſt the melting point of ſulphur—and then joined with the ſulphur between, makes a pretty firm and during joining.

Little deficiencies in the ſtone, as chips out of corners, &c. may alſo be filled up with melted ſulphur in which ſome of the powder of the ſtone has been mixed.—Heat the ſtone firſt.

Temporary Cements, &c.

Workmen are often at a loſs for ſuch a cement as will hold firmly till they have no further occaſion for it, and yet be eaſily parted when it is neceſſary; as in fixing glaſs plates to blocks to be ground for optical purpoſes, joining metallic plates to be turned in a lathe, &c. For ſuch purpoſes a cement compoſed of the following ingredients will be found to anſwer well:

* See our Magazine for December 1801, page 418.

3. To four ounces of reſin and 1-4th of an ounce of bees wax melted together, add four ounces of whitening (waſhed carbonate of lime or chalk) made previouſly red hot. The whitening ſhould be put in while yet hot, that it may not have time to imbibe moiſture from the atmoſphere. This makes a good cement for holding optical glaſſes on the end of a maundril while grinding, or for ſimilar purpoſes.

To cement plates of metal to the chucks of a lathe in order to turn them, the chuck ſhould be heated, which is commonly done, by directing the flame of a candle upon it urged by a blow-pipe; the metal ſhould alſo be heated in the ſame manner until they will melt the cement applied to them. The pieces, being then placed in contact, are adjuſted centrally while the cement cools, either by holding a pointed ſtick in a ſmall hole previouſly made in the centre of the plate by a prick punch, or by preſſing a piece of wood laterally againſt it. When cold it will be held firm enough, by means of the cement, to bear being turned, and may be diſengaged at any time by again heating it.

4. Pitch, reſin, and a very ſmall quantity of tallow, melted together, and thickened by ſtirring in dry brick-duſt, is employed by chaſers of gold and ſilver articles to ſupport and hold their work.

This mixture forms a cheap cement uſeful for many purpoſes, as fixing ſmall ſteel articles on the blocks deſtined to hold them for poliſhing, and is much uſed at Birmingham. The proportions of the ingredients depend on the heat of the weather and the particular purpoſe in view. In winter, a larger portion of tallow is neceſſary than in ſummer.

5. Shell-lac is a very ſtrong cement for holding metals, glaſs, or precious ſtones, while cutting, turning, or grinding them. The metal, &c. ſhould be warmed to melt it.

For faſtening ruby cylinders in watches and ſimilar delicate purpoſes, ſhell-lac is alſo very excellent.

Memorandum.—Bees wax mixed with a little colcothar (red oxide of iron) makes a good poliſhing tool for lenſes: uſe a little finely-waſhed colcothar mixed with water for the cutting material, applied between the tool and the lens.

6. *White of Eggs*

mixed up with a little quicklime (or a bit of chalk burnt in a common fire and pounded) makes a pretty good cement for glaſs and porcelain. It is not abſolutely neceſſary that the chalk be burnt, though it is generally uſed ſo.

Gum Arabic Cements.

7. Gum arabic diſſolved in as ſmall a quantity of water as may be, and diluted to a proper conſiſtence with gin or any proof ſpirit, forms a very uſeful cement for all purpoſes where gum water is commonly uſed, the ſpirit preſerving it from becoming putreſcent. As the ſpirit evaporates, more ſhould be added. It ſhould be ſtirred and mixed together at the time of uſing. 2. If plaiſter of Paris be added to gum water, it makes a cement uſeful to ladies in filligree works.

8. Gum ammoniac added to the ſolution of gum arabic in proof ſpirits very much improves the cement. It anſwers very well for joining broken glaſs and porcelain articles of ornament.

9. *A fine tranſparent Glue.*

Shreds or parings of vellum or parchment, boiled for a ſufficient length of time in ſoft water, diſſolve at laſt into a very tranſparent glue. White leather, that is, ſkins dreſſed with alum inſtead of being tanned, will anſwer the ſame end.

Iſinglaſs Cements.

10. A uſeful cement is made of this ſubſtance by either diſſolving it in any proof ſpirit by heat, or by adding to it, when diſſolved in water, an equal quantity of alcohol.

11. An improved cement may be made by adding to the iſinglaſs, previous to its ſolution in proof ſpirits, one third part of its weight of gum ammoniac. Expoſe the mixture to a boiling heat until the iſinglaſs and gum are diſſolved, and until a drop of the compoſition becomes ſtiff inſtantly as it cools. It will at any future time melt with a degree of heat little exceeding that of the human body, and, in conſequence of ſo ſoon becoming ſtiff on cooling, forms a very valuable cement for many purpoſes, particularly for the very nice and delicate one of fixing on the antennæ, legs, &c. of inſects in cabinets of natural hiſtory.

The eaſy melting of this cement is no objection to its uſe in caſes where the articles themſelves may afterward be expoſed to moderate heat; for it owes this property only to the preſence of the alcohol, which evaporates very ſoon after it has been applied.

When uſed to join broken glaſs or china, the pieces to be joined ſhould be previouſly warmed. Immerſion in hot water will give them a ſufficient degree of heat. Wipe off the water before applying the cement, which may be laid on with a pencil: then preſs the pieces together, binding them with a ſtring or a bit of ſoft wire if neceſſary.

12. *Japaneſe Cement, or Rice Glue.*

This elegant cement is made by mixing rice flour intimately with cold water, and gently boiling it. It is beautifully white, and dries almoſt tranſparent. Papers paſted together by means of this cement will ſooner ſeparate in their own ſubſtance than at the joining, which makes it extremely uſeful in the preparation of curious paper articles, as tea-trays, ladies' dreſſing boxes, and other articles which require layers of paper to be cemented together. It is in every reſpect preferable to common paſte made with wheat flour for almoſt every purpoſe to which that article is uſually applied. It anſwers well, in particular, for paſting into books the copies of writings taken off by copying machines on unſized ſilver paper.

With this compoſition, made with a comparatively ſmall quantity of water, that it may have a conſiſtence ſimilar to plaſtic clay, models, buſts, ſtatues, baſſo-relievos, and the like, may be formed. When dry, the articles made of it are ſuſceptible of a high poliſh: they are alſo very durable.

The Japaneſe make quadrille-fiſh of this ſubſtance, which ſo nearly reſemble thoſe made of mother-of-pearl, that the officers of our Eaſt Indiamen are often impoſed upon.

13. *Glue of the Laplanders.*

The bows of the Laplanders are compoſed of two pieces of wood glued together; one of them of birch, which is flexible, and the other of fir of the marſhes, which is ſtiff, in order that the bow when bent may not break, and that when unbent it may not bend. When theſe two pieces of wood are bent, all the points of contact endeavour to diſunite themſelves, and to prevent this the Laplanders employ the following cement:—they take the ſkins of the largeſt perches*, and, having dried them, moiſten them in cold water until they are ſo ſoft that they may be freed from the ſcales, which they throw away. They then put four or five of theſe ſkins in a rein-deer's bladder, or they wrap them up in the ſoft bark of the birch-tree in ſuch a manner that water cannot touch them, and place them thus covered into a pot of boiling water, with a ſtone above them to keep them at the bottom. When they have boiled about an hour they take them from the bladder or bark, and they are then found to be ſoft and viſcous. In this ſtate they employ them for gluing together the two pieces of their bows, which they ſtrongly compreſs and tie up until the glue is well dried. Theſe pieces never afterward ſeparate.—*Tranſactions of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.*

* It is probable eel-ſkins would anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

14. *Jewellers Cement.*

In ſetting precious ſtones, pieces are ſometimes broken off by accident. In ſuch caſes they often join the pieces ſo correctly, that an inexperienced eye cannot diſcover the ſtone to have been broken. They employ for this purpoſe a ſmall piece of gum-maſtic applied between the fragments, which are previouſly heated ſufficiently to enable them to melt the interpoſed gum. They are then preſſed together to force out the redundant quantity of gum.

In the ſame manner cameo heads, but without any ground, made of paſte (white enamel or coloured glaſs) are often cemented on a piece of real ſtone to ſerve them for a ground, producing the appearance of a real onyx, from which they can with difficulty be ſometimes diſtinguiſhed.

Backs are alſo cemented to ſtones in the ſame manner, to change their hue. That is, behind a tranſparent ſtone, the colour of which is wiſhed to be altered, a thin plate of a ſtone of a different colour is cemented, which alters the colour of the refracted light to a mixed tint partaking of that of both. In this caſe, the ſurfaces to be joined are previouſly ground as flat and true as poſſible. They are called *doublets*.

15. *Turkey Cement for joining Metals, Glaſs, &c.*

The jewellers in Turkey, who are moſtly Armenians, have a curious method of ornamenting watch-caſes, and ſimilar things, with diamonds and other ſtones, by ſimply glueing them on. The ſtone is ſet in ſilver or gold, and the lower part of the metal made flat, or to correſpond with the part to which it is to be fixed; it is then warmed gently, and the glue applied, which is ſo very ſtrong that the parts never ſeparate. This glue, which may be applied to many purpoſes, as it will ſtrongly join bits of glaſs or poliſhed ſteel, is thus made:

Diſſolve five or ſix bits of maſtic, as large as peas, in as much ſpirit of wine as will ſuffice to render it liquid; in another veſſel diſſolve as much iſinglaſs (which has been previouſly ſoaken in water till it is ſwollen and ſoft) in French brandy or in rum, as will make two ounces, by meaſure, of ſtrong glue, and add two ſmall bits of gum-galbanum or ammoniacum, which muſt be rubbed or ground till they are diſſolved: then mix the whole with a ſufficient heat; keep it in a phial ſtopt, and when it is to be uſed ſet it in hot water.—*Eton's Survey of the Turkiſh Empire.*

16. The proceſs above deſcribed may be ſimplified by adding the gum-ammoniac to the iſinglaſs during its ſolution in proof ſpirit, and expoſing the mixture to a boiling heat until it is diſſolved, when the ſolution of maſtic in alcohol may be added. The gum-ammoniac previouſly diſſolved with the iſinglaſs promotes the union of the maſtic with the mucilage. This cement has been tried in London, and found to anſwer well: it ſtands againſt moiſture.

Cements which reſiſt Moiſture.

Generally ſpeaking, all cements into the compoſition of which gum-lac or maſtic enters, of which we have already given ſome, poſſeſs this property.

17. A cement of this kind may be made by diſſolving iſinglaſs in proof ſpirit, to which muſt afterward be added a ſolution of ſhell-lac in alcohol.

18. Another cement, which will alſo reſiſt moiſture, may be formed by melting by heat, without water, common glue with half its weight of reſin, to which muſt be added ſome red ochre to give it body; it is particularly uſeful for cementing hones to their frames.

19. Carpenters employ a cement in framing ſign-boards, &c. to ſtand the weather, which they make by adding to a pint of well made common glue (made with water) an eighth part of that quantity of boiled linſeed oil, dropping it into the glue gently, and ſtirring it all the time.

20. White lead ground up with boiled linſeed oil to the conſiſtence of paint, makes a good cement for joining broken porcelain, earthen ware, and glaſs articles deſtined to hold water, &c. After the cement is applied, between the pieces they ſhould be preſſed home to each other as cloſe as poſſible. The cloſer the better; nor need any fears be entertained that enough of cement will not be left in the joint; for the thinneſt film that can be interpoſed will hold firmer than a thicker one would. The articles ſhould remain undiſturbed for two or three months, and before uſing them the cement ſticking on the outſide of the joint ſhould be carefully ſcraped off with a knife.

21. *A Cement that hardens under Water.*

Mr. Gad, in the thirty-ſecond volume of the Memoirs of the Academy of Stockholm, ſtates, that if clay and calces (oxide) of iron be plentifully mixed with oil, they will form a maſs which will harden even under water.

22. *A Glue inſoluble in Water.*

Leather-dreſſers or glovers glue, that of fiſh, and that prepared with linſeed oil, ceruſe, and red lead, which cements pretty ſtrongly glaſs, ſtone, and wood, ſtill leave room to wiſh for one of a ſtronger quality.

An excellent glue may be procured from cheeſe. Take ſkim-milk cheeſe, free it from the rind, cut it in ſlices, and boil it in warm water, ſtirring it with a ſpoon until it be reduced to a ſtrong glue which does not incorporate with water. Then throw away the warm water, pour cold water over the glue, and knead it afterward in warm water, ſubjecting it to the ſame proceſs ſeveral times. Put the warm glue on a grinding ſtone, and knead it with quicklime until you have a good glue. When you wiſh to uſe this glue you muſt warm it: if it be employed cold it is not ſo ſtrong, but it may alſo be uſed in that manner. This glue is inſoluble in water as ſoon as it is dry, and it becomes ſo in forty-eight hours after it has been applied. It may be uſed for glueing wood, and for cementing marble and broken ſtone, and earthern ware. The joining can ſcarcely be diſcovered.

Baits alſo for catching fiſh may be made of it. Fiſh are very fond of it, and it reſiſts water. Boerhaave obſerved that no menſtruum diſſolved cheeſe, not even aqua-regia.—*Tranſactions of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.*

23. *A Cement that will ſtand againſt boiling Water, and even bear a conſiderable Preſſure of Steam.*

In joining the flanches of iron cylinders and other parts of hydraulic and ſteam engines, great inconvenience is often experienced from the want of a durable cement.

Boiled linſeed oil, litharge, red and white lead, mixed together to a proper conſiſtence, and applied on each ſide of a piece of flannel, previouſly ſhaped to fit the joint, and then interpoſed between the pieces before they are brought home (as the workmen term it, to their place by the ſcrews or other faſtenings employed, make a cloſe and durable joint.

The quantities of the ingredients may be varied without inconvenience, only taking care not to make the maſs too thin with the oil. It is difficult in many caſes inſtantly to make a good fitting of large pieces of iron work, which renders it neceſſary ſometimes to join and ſeparate the pieces repeatedly before a proper adjuſtment is obtained. When this is expected, the white lead ought to predominate in the mixture, as it dries much ſlower than the red. A workman, knowing this fact, can be at little loſs in exerciſing his own diſcretion in regulating the quantities. It is ſafeſt to err on the ſide of the white lead, as the durability of the cement is no way injured thereby, only a longer time is required for it to dry and harden.

When the fittings will not admit eaſily of ſo thick a ſubſtance as flannel

being interpoſed, linen may be ſubſtituted, or even paper or thin paſteboard; the only reaſon for employing any thing of the kind being the convenience of handling.

This cement anſwers well alſo for joining broken ſtones, however large. Ciſterns built of ſquare ſtones, put together with this cement, will never leak or want any repairs. In this caſe the ſtones need not be entirely bedded in it, an inch or even leſs of the edges that are to lie next the water need only be ſo treated: the reſt of the joint may be filled with good lime.

24. *Another Cement that will ſtand the Action of boiling Water and Steam.*

This cement, which is preferable even to the former for ſteam engines, is prepared as follows:

Take two ounces of ſal-ammoniac, one ounce of flowers of ſulphur, and ſixteen ounces of caſt iron filings or borings. Mix all well together by rubbing them in a mortar, and keep the powder dry.

When the cement is wanted for uſe, take one part of the above powder and twenty parts of clean iron borings or filings, and blend them intimately by grinding them in a mortar. Wet the compound with water, and, when brought to a convenient conſiſtence, apply it to the joints with a wooden or blunt iron ſpatula.

By a play of affinities, which thoſe who are at all acquainted with chymiſtry will be at no loſs to comprehend, a degree of action and reaction takes place among the ingredients, and between them and the iron ſurfaces, which at laſt cauſes the whole to unite as one maſs. In fact, after a time, the mixture and the ſurfaces of the flanches become a ſpecies of pyrites (holding a very large proportion of iron) all the parts of which cohere ſtrongly together.

25. *Another Cement of the ſame Kind.*

Take two parts of flowers of ſulphur and one part ſal-ammoniac, and mix them together with a little water into a ſtiff paſte.

Take alſo borings or turnings of caſt iron in the ſtate in which they are commonly found in works where boring and turning are carried on, viz. mixed with ſand, and ſift them finely to get rid of the groſſer particles.

When the cement is wanted for uſe, diſſolve a portion of the above paſte in urine, or in water rendered ſlightly acidulous, and to the ſolution add a quantity of the ſifted borings. This mixture, ſpread upon or between flanches of iron pipes, or put into the interſtices of other parts of iron work, will in a little time become as hard as a ſtone.

26. *Blood Cement.*

A cement often uſed by copperſmiths to lay over the rivets and edges of the ſheets of copper in large boilers, to ſerve as an additional ſecurity to the joinings, and to ſecure cocks, &c. from leaking, is made by mixing pounded quicklime with ox's blood. It muſt be applied freſh made, as it ſoon gets ſo hard as to be unfit for uſe.

We believe, if the properties of this cement were duly inveſtigated, it would be found uſeful for many purpoſes to which it has never been yet applied. It is extremely cheap, and very durable.

On the FATAL EFFECTS *which ariſe from* INDULGING *the* YOUTHFUL PASSIONS.

ABOUT ſeven years have elapſed ſince I received a ſummons to attend the dying bed of a friend, toward whom my heart had felt an attachment from the earlieſt period it was capable of taking place.—A ſcene of that nature muſt always be affecting, but it is peculiarly ſo if the principal performer in it is an object of eſteem, or regard, who is juſt going to launch

into that new ſtate of exiſtence, which human imagination is unable to conceive!—

I arrived at the abode of the friend of my manhood, and the pleaſing and ſportive companion of my youth, with a heart tortured by thoſe agonizing ſenſations, which ſuch a ſummons was calculated to produce. 'I ſent for you, my dear Charles,' ſaid he, as I entered the apartment, 'for the purpoſe of committing to your protection the object deareſt to my heart; for though my warning has been ſhort, I feel it is deciſive, and that a few hours will terminate my pain!—Promiſe then to be to my beloved Edward, that friend, which his father has ſo often required; promiſe to be the guide of his youth, the director of his conduct, and the inſtigator of thoſe virtues, which adorn your own life!'

I promiſed, as might be expected, to fulfil all my friend's wiſhes, and to treat Edward with the parental fondneſs he required, and moſt ſolemnly aſſured him I would never make any difference between him and my only ſurviving child. Yet I was concerned at hearing that an arrangement had been made with a merchant in London, and that my ward elect was expected in town the end of the following week, as my own family concerns, united to a hundred miles diſtance, would prevent the poſſibility of my perſonally inſpecting the conduct of my charge.—I ſhall draw a veil over the melancholy ſcene that followed, as it is not the actions of the dead, which I am to record, for my deſign is to picture the dreadful conſequences which too frequently ariſe from the want of conſtraint.

Upon examining the ſituation of my deceaſed friend's property, I found that my ward would inherit about eleven thouſand pounds, and that, during his minority, his expences were limited to a hundred and fifty pounds a year.—At the end of three weeks after the interment of my beloved aſſociate, I attended his ſon up to town, who on the very day that we quitted the country, entered into his nineteenth year.—As all pecuniary concerns had been arranged between my friend and the merchant, previous to the former being take ill, I had not any thing to do but find out ſome prudent family, in which I might place my charge to board.—His not being permitted to reſide in the ſame houſe with his maſter, was a circumſtance which I highly diſapproved, and as I ſaw the ill effects which might ariſe from ſuch a proceeding, I offered an increaſe to the premium of three hundred pounds.—

'If you would give me three thouſand, ſir;' replied the merchant, 'I really could not break through a long eſtabliſhed rule; for I find the care which attends a numerous family of children, quite ſufficient for one man to endure; and as to being anſwerable in any degree for the levities of my aſſiſtants, that is a taſk I would never undertake.—Beſides, when my buſineſs is done, I always go to my country villa, where I enjoy a ſelect ſociety of friends.'—

'This plan, ſir,' ſaid I, 'may have cuſtom and faſhion to recommend it, but it is ſuch a one, as neither judgment or propriety can approve; for while you are enjoying a ſelect ſociety, your incautious clerks may be ſeduced into the practice of every vice; and I ſhould even think your own property might be endangered, by their being entirely beyond the bounds of conſtraint.'

All the arguments I made uſe of produced no alteration in his ſentiments, and as I was not acquainted with a ſingle family, who were likely to take in any one to board; I was under the neceſſity of making my wants known through the channel of a newſpaper, and ſoon eſtabliſhed Edward in a reſpectable houſe.—At our parting, it was agreed that he ſhould write every fortnight, and to this promiſe he adhered for about a couple of months, when he began to plead buſineſs as an excuſe for want of

punctuality, and I fancied that his letters ſeemed to breathe the language of conſtraint.—In a ſhort time, they were filled with complaints againſt the family, under whoſe care and protection he was placed, and repeated requeſts were made that I would conſent to his removal to one, where the reſt of Mr. T——'s clerks dined.

As I was no leſs anxious to promote his happineſs, than his intereſt, I at length gave a reluctant conſent, as I was much pleaſed with the manners, both of the lady and gentleman, who had promiſed to treat the young man as a friend. Juſt as I had ſent the letter which contained this concurrence, I received one from the maſter of the houſe, requeſting me to find out ſome other ſituation for my imprudent ward to board, and giving me ſuch an account of his conduct, as excited in my breaſt a thouſand alarms.—

Inconvenient as it was for me to take another journey to London, I determined to go on the following day, and repreſented to my charge, with all the warmth of friendſhip, the dreadful conſequences which muſt attend the plan he purſued.—Upon enquiring into the character of the family, in which he was ſo anxious to become an inmate, I found they lived in a very gay and expenſive ſtyle; and were ready to overlook a thouſand improprieties in their boarders, if their fortune was ſufficient to enable them to make preſents. Into that houſe, therefore, I declared he never ſhould enter, unleſs it was in the character of a gueſt, and I had the good fortune to hear of another family, where an unexceptional ſociety met.—There I knew dullneſs could not be brought as an objection, as cheerfulneſs and good humour were the order of the day; therefore, after placing him under the gentleman's protection, I returned to a profeſſion which it was injurious to me to leave.—Independant of the allowance bequeathed him by his father, I frequently made a point of ſending him a five pound note, notwithſtanding which he drew ſo frequently upon me, that I was at length under the neceſſity of refuſing his bills. He had not been quite a twelvemonth with the family, under whoſe care I placed him, when I had again the mortification of hearing he muſt be removed, as the late hours he kept, united to other irregularities, rendered it impoſſible for them to permit him to remain in the houſe.

The moſt extravagant bills were ſent me from different tradeſmen; a tavern one alone came to ninety-five pounds; and I likewiſe diſcovered that he had a propenſity to gaming, and to every other faſhionable vice of the age. As another journey to London was abſolutely impracticable, I implored his maſter to place him under ſome reſpectable perſon's roof, and beſought him not only to adviſe a different mode of conduct, but likewiſe to try the effect of reproof.—In anſwer to my letter upon this intereſting ſubject, Mr. T—— merely informed me, that he had ſhown it my young friend, who had poſitively aſſured him, that what I termed vices, were nothing but the little follies incident to youth.—He added, that as he knew no objection to the family, where his other clerks boarded, he had made an engagement for my ward to go there; and concluded by ſaying he was very attentive to buſineſs, and believed that I had been prejudiced by the different accounts I had heard.

The drafts upon my purſe, and the different bills ſent for my inſpection, were certainly not prejudice, but plain poſitive proof; however, I was gratified at hearing that he was attentive to buſineſs, and was ready to attribute his extravagance to the thoughtleſſneſs of youth. The next letter I received gave me an account of his illneſs, and I immediately requeſted he might try the effect of his native air; but how was I ſhocked at beholding the dreadful devaſtation, which a life of ſenſuality and diſſipation had made!—Inſtead of that manly figure, with which he had

quitted the country, and a countenance that glowed with the fullneſs of health; I ſaw a meagre form, bending under infirmity, and a face that repreſented the image of death! —A good conſtitution however, united to care and ſobriety, in the ſpace of ſix months completed a cure, and he once more returned to that contagious atmoſphere, where diſeaſe and deſtruction jointly prevail.

A bed of ſickneſs has often proved the mind's beſt phyſician, and I flattered myſelf that Edward would feel its good effects; I reproved his follies with all the mildneſs of a parent; and upon aſſurance of amendment, promiſed to pay his debts.—Vain hopes! Flattering expectations! Inſpired only for the purpoſe of being more cruelly deceived, for the moment he returned to the theatre of extravagance, not the ſlighteſt bounds were ſet to his expence.—My having agreed to ſatisfy the demands of his creditors, he ſeemed to conſider as a licence for him to increaſe his debts, and at length pleaſure became the ſole object of his purſuit, for I was continually receiving letters from his maſter, couched in the bittereſt terms of complaint.

Though I live at ſo great a diſtance from the metropolis, I am fond of knowing what is going forward there, and go to the coffee-houſe every morning for the purpoſe of knowing the news of the day. About a year after my ward's return to London, I had juſt taken a paper in my hand, when my attention was arreſted by an advertiſement, in which his perſon was moſt accurately deſcribed.—It is impoſſible for language to paint the emotion with which I peruſed the afflicting detail, which ſtated, that he had forged a bill upon a banker for the ſum of five hundred pounds! I quitted the coffee-houſe in a ſtate of agitation, which may be imagined, but can never be deſcribed; and ordering a poſt-chaiſe and four, ſet out immediately for London, without ever ſtopping five minutes on the way.—My purpoſe was to offer any ſum to the parties, if the ill-fated Edward was fortunate enough to eſcape; but all my exertion proved ineffectual, for ſuſpicion had been alarmed, and he was detained!

From the moment of my hearing this melancholy intelligence, I knew it was impoſſible to avert his fate; yet ſtill I determined to exert all my influence, without even indulging a hope that I ſhould ſucceed!—Never ſhall I forget my ſenſations, when I ſtopped at the gates of the priſon, for it was abſolutely with difficulty that I articulated his name.—My knees ſmote each other—my eye-ſight failed me—and a univerſal tremour ſeized my whole frame!—When my name was announced, I heard the object of my ſolicitude declare, that he neither could, or would be ſeen; but I already had paſſed the door of his apartment, and caught the unhappy youth in my arms!—A violent flood of tears ſoon relieved thoſe emotions, which remorſe and contrition had conjointly inſpired; when, with a look which I ſhall ever remember, he exclaimed, 'My more than father! Oh! my beſt, my deareſt friend! How,' continued he, ſtriking his hand upon his forehead, 'could I have expected to have ſeen you in ſuch a wretched place? After having broken through the laws of my country, defied the power of juſtice, and ruſhed into diſgrace!'

It was then too late to repeat any ſalutary counſel, I therefore only tried to ſooth the agitated ſtate of his heart; yet did not attempt to paint fallacious proſpects, or lead him to entertain the moſt diſtant hope of life! 'If pardon was offered me, my dear ſir,' ſaid he, 'this very moment,' after my having informed him that there was no chance of its being obtained, 'I ſolemnly aſſure you, I would refuſe it; for what is life to a man, who has ſacrificed both his honour and his fame? I muſt ſurely have been vile and abandoned by nature, or I never could have rejected your ſalutary advice; never could have been deaf to

ſuch ardent admonitions, unleſs my mind had been thoroughly depraved! Yet ſtill, my dear ſir, I have had moments of compunction; and many are the hours which have been ſpent in penitential tears, but I was too eaſily rallied out of my contrition, by the ridicule of thoſe I believed to be my friends.—Neither to drinking or gaming did I ever feel the ſlighteſt inclination; but I was led into the practice, by the wiſh of acting like other young men of my age; and when I had loſt large ſums of money, the deſire of regaining them, gave me an artificial ardour in the purſuit.—Fortune ſeemed to delight in making me her victim, for I generally loſt every bet I laid; and as I could not always pay with punctuality, my credit as well as my pocket failed. To a gentleman at the weſt end of the town, I at length owed five hundred guineas, and he demanded the debt in a manner not to be refuſed, and in the impaſſioned moment of wounded honour, I madly give him the fatal note.—The moment I had been guilty of this raſh action, I felt the full force of its weight, and inſtantly wrote you a full ſtatement of it, and then determined to make my eſcape.—In the agitation which I felt for the ſecurity of my perſon, I forgot to put my letter into the poſt, but in ſpite of my precaution, Providence ordained that I ſhould meet with the puniſhment which I deſerve!—I have now, my dear ſir, only to beg that you will offer up prayers for me to that gracious Being, whoſe mercies I have ſo frequently abuſed, but who, amid all the vices into which ill example hurried me, I have always venerated, and always adored!'

As he ſaid this, his feelings checked the power of utterance, and he again burſt into an agony of tears; mine, I am ſure, flowed in abſolute torrents, though I was delighted at finding him in ſuch a frame of mind.—

The day at length arrived, when his ſorrows were to terminate, and his life to be offered as a tribute to the laws he had abuſed; when Juſtice was to receive an atonement for tranſgreſſion, and Pity to waſh the altar with her tears! I had deeply drank of the cup of affliction, I had loſt children whom I loved, a wife whom I adored, and had followed the friend of my childhood, the father of poor Edward, in the very prime of manhood to his grave!—Theſe were ſevere trials to a heart naturally ſuſceptible, but they were light in compariſon of what I then endured; but there are ſome kind of ſorrows which ſo far defy expreſſion, that it is a proof of weakneſs to attempt deſcribing the effects they produce.—This was my caſe, on that fatal morning, when I ſaw the ſon of the man I had moſt valued aſcend the platform of diſgrace; beheld him ſurrounded by an unfeeling mob, whoſe tumultuous clamours ſeemed to increaſe the ſenſe of infamy and diſgrace!—Here let me drop a curtain over the dreadful cataſtrophe, which even at this period gives ſuch exquiſite pain to my heart, and may the ſtory of the ill-fated Edward act as a monitor to the incaution and extravagance of youth!

ANECDOTE *of the celebrated Mr.* NOLAN: *with* OBSERVATIONS *on the* PASSION *of* FEAR.

THOUGH the paſſion of fear is generally allowed to be a concomitant with natural weakneſs and imbecility of mind, yet this, like all other opinions, is not without exception, for magnanimity and apprehenſion are ſometimes ſingularly combined. This may either be produced by ſome nervous affection, or by the effect which early impreſſions impart; for when the judgment allows the fallacy of a nurſe's idle ſtory, yet ſtill the recollection of the horror excited by the relation, has often produced a kind of fearful ſenſation about the heart.—Dr. Johnſon, for example, whoſe mind was capable

of the moſt extraordinary exertions, was yet liable to the moſt painful impreſſions from fear, and the ſubject of death was never mentioned in his preſence, without producing emotions he was unable to conceal.

Fortunate it is for the riſing generation, that the method of education is very much improved, and that children are ſeldom intimidated into good behaviour, by exciting the paſſion of fear in their minds.—The ſurpriſing exploits of ghoſts, or the hiſtory of hobgoblins, are no longer permitted to become a nurſery theme; but I ſtill recollect the alarming impreſſion which a relation of their extraordinary achievements produced.—Among the lower claſs of people, a belief in their exiſtence, even at this period, generally prevails; and I ſhall cloſe my obſervations upon this ſubject, by amuſing my readers with an Hibernian tale; not merely for the purpoſe of ſhowing the credulity of the people, but to prove that religious confidence is the deſtroyer of fear.

A woman in Dublin, poſſeſſed of ſome little property, among which was a ſmall houſe in which ſhe was accuſtomed to reſide, circulated a ſtory, which ſoon ſpread through the neighbourhood, of having her reſt diſturbed by a ghoſt every night. This ſupernatural being appeared in the form of a female, dreſſed in long black robes; an irradiate light ſurrounded her features, which were equally expreſſive of diſtreſs and fear!—The curtains of the bed were undrawn by this alarming phantom, who made ſigns to the terrified woman to follow it out of the room; and at length, induced by the ardency of her intreaties, two of her relations agreed to come and ſleep in the houſe.

Though the ghoſt did not make a viſible appearance to them, yet they were alarmed with the moſt appalling noiſe; and the occupier of the houſe proteſted that it had threatened her, and vowed ſhe would not remain there another night.—A gentleman of the name of Nolan, whoſe poetic talents are much admired in that part of the world, hearing that the poor woman had actually quitted her habitation, and that the whole neighbourhood were very much alarmed, offered a bet to one of his acquaintance, that he would remain a whole night locked up in the houſe.

The ſtory had been ſo ſtrongly atteſted, that the being locked up in a houſe ſo viſited, ſeemed a formidable affair; in conſequence of which the bet was accepted, and the heroic defier of hobgoblins retired to his retreat, with a brace of piſtols in his pocket, and a faithful dog by his ſide. At the awful hour, when ſpirits are ſuppoſed to emerge from their gloomy manſion, and univerſal ſilence and ſtillneſs prevails, a violent noiſe was heard in the apartments, attended by hollow groans, and the clanking of chains.—Unintimidated by theſe alarming ſymptoms, Mr. Nolan declared he would ſhoot the firſt being that entered the room; yet, that his declaration was not made from hardened inſenſibility, but from the influence which religious confidence produces upon the mind, may eaſily be diſcovered by the following lines, which his friends found lying upon the table, when he releaſed their priſoner on the enſuing morning.—

STANZA, written in a HAUNTED-ROOM.

If, from the cearments of the ſilent dead,
Our long departed friends ſhould riſe anew;
Why feel a horror, or conceive a dread,
To ſee again thoſe friends, whom once we knew?

Father of all! Thou gav'ſt not to our ken
To view beyond the aſhes of the grave;
'Tis not the idle tales of trifling men
That can appal.—The truly brave,
Seated on reaſon's adamantine throne,
Complace the ſoul, and fear no ills unknown!

Oh! if the flinty priſon of the grave
Could looſe its doors, and let the ſpirit flee;
Why not return the wiſe, the juſt, the brave,
And ſet, once more, the pride of ages free?
Why not reſtore a Socrates again?
Or give thee Newton, as the firſt of men?

In this lone room, where now I patient wait,
To try if ſouls departed can appear;
Oh! could a burgh eſcape his priſon gate,
Or could I think Latouche's form was near,
Why fear to view the ſhades which long muſt be
Sacred to freedom, and to charity?

A little onward, in the path of life,
And all muſt ſtretch in death this mortal frame;
A few ſhort ſtruggles end the weary ſtrife,
And blot the frail memorial of our name!
Torn from the promontory's lofty brow,
In time the rooted oak itſelf lies low!

The threat of immediate deſtruction to any one who preſumed to enter, was very ſoon the means of ſubduing the noiſe, and the unquiet ſpirit was ſo completely intimidated, that it never ventured to appear again.

ADELA: AN HELVETIC STORY.

SOON after the commencement of the French revolution, yet previous to the extenſion of the miſeries which it has produced, I was ſent to the college at Berne, under the care of a tutor, as all my mother's family were natives of that place.—Soon after my arrival, I had been one day walking round the ſuburbs of this elegant city, unaccompanied by my mentorial friend, who, to the qualities neceſſary for a tutor, united a ſuperiority of deportment, which is calculated to inſpire reſpect.

Charmed as I had been with the ſurrounding ſcenery of the country, and pleaſed as I was with the beautiful regularity of the ſtreets, I could not help being ſhocked at beholding a number of my fellow-creatures, removing all dirt and rubbiſh from the walks.—It was not that I felt hurt at the proſpect of cleanlineſs, which muſt always produce a pleaſing effect upon the mind, but I was pained at ſeeing a being, like myſelf, bending under the weight of an iron collar, which was indiſcriminately faſtened round each of their necks!—

Sympathy for ſome moments checked the force of utterance, and prevented me from enquiring what it could mean; but I was ſoon informed the unhappy men had broken through the laws of their country, and were deſtined to wear that badge of diſgrace for their lives.—While I was reflecting upon the benefit derived from this judicious mode of puniſhment, and allowing it a preference to the method which is adopted in my native iſle, my attention was attracted by the appearance of one of the criminals, whoſe very form was calculated to inſpire eſteem.—Can that man, ſaid I, mentally, after having examined his countenance, have been guilty of a ſingle action that could be attended with diſgrace? Never did I behold ſuch dignity of deportment, or ſee a great mind, ſo ſtrongly depictured in the face!—I inſtantly felt a ſecret wiſh to become acquainted with his hiſtory, yet it was not the impreſſion of curioſity, for that would have degraded the deſire, but I experienced an intereſt in his fate, which it was impoſſible to account for, and a kind of enthuſiaſtic ſympathy ſeemed to agitate my heart.—I longed to addreſs him, yet was fearful of being thought obtruſive; neither could I find words to expreſs the ſenſations his misfortunes had inſpired, I therefore ſilently purſued the path he had taken, waiting for a more favourable opportunity to ſpeak.

A ſummons from the overſeers of this ill-fated community, appriſed them, that the time was arrived which was devoted to their meals, and I beheld the object who had excited my ſolicitude walk haſtily toward a young lady, who was approaching the place. I may ſay, that curioſity inſpired me with the deſire to follow him; and I purſued his path with ſo light a ſtep, that I was cloſe upon his heels without his knowing that any perſon witneſſed the meeting between this un-

fortunat parent, and a tenderly beloved child.—

'My Adela!' ſaid he, extending his arms to embrace her, and preſſing her with ardour to his agitated heart, 'Deareſt object of my fondeſt ſolicitude, yet once the bane, and comfort of my life!'—'My father! my dear, dear father!' exclaimed the lovely girl, in a voice almoſt ſuffocated with grief, 'Oh, that your Adela ſhould be the cauſe of ſuch affliction, and the fatal ſource of her father's diſgrace!'

'Talk not thus, my child;' rejoined the afflicted parent, wiping away the tears from her ſweet expreſſive face: 'Was it not to ſave my darling from diſhonour, that I expoſed myſelf to the weight of theſe degrading chains? But the villain,' continued he, raiſing his voice to a pitch of exultation, 'is gone to receive the puniſhment due unto his crimes, and that reflection reconciles me to this degrading office, and ſeems to ſooth the ſorrows of my life! But, alas! my love,' ſaid he, ſoftening his accents, and wiping away the drops of ſenſibility from her eyes, 'My afflictions are too extenſive, they have reached a heart, that till lately was the receptacle of peace! Oh, my Adela! I can bear my own misfortunes, but I cannot bear to behold the effect they have produced!'

If I had found myſelf intereſted in the fate of the unfortunate ſtranger, merely from the effect which his appearance had produced, how much more muſt the impreſſion have been augmented, by diſcovering that the depravity of a villain had been the cauſe of this diſgrace.—Anxious as I had been to behold the interview, I felt ſtill more ſo, to make my eſcape unobſerved, for the ſpot where they ſtood ſeemed ſacred to theſe ſenſations, which parental and filial tenderneſs impart.—

The objects of my ſolicitude were fortunately too much occupied in each other to obſerve the intruſion I had made upon the privacy they ſought, and I crept away with as much apprehenſion of being detected, as if I had been guilty of the moſt diſgraceful crime.—About a hundred yards from the ſpot where I had left the afflicted couple, I obſerved the perſon who was overlooker of the work, and I determined, if poſſible, to learn the whole of a hiſtory, the mere ſketch of which had ſo warmly intereſted my heart.—

I had formed an idea, not altogether favourable to thoſe who undertake the government of perſons whom the laws of their country have diſgraced, and was aſtoniſhed at beholding in the man, whom I accoſted, the ſtrongeſt marks of kindneſs and benevolence depictured in his face.—After forming ſome pretence for entering into converſation, I imperceptibly led to the ſubject which occupied my mind, and, after informing him I had beheld the intereſting meeting, implored him to tell me what had occaſioned ſuch apparent unmerited diſgrace.—

'Out of delicacy to the family of the gentleman, ſir,' ſaid he, 'I ſhall neither mention his name, or his connection; indeed theſe,' continued he, 'they have had intereſt enough to conceal; but I believe affliction is calculated to blunt the edge of curioſity, for there never has been ſo much as a ſingle enquiry made.—The ſtranger, however, in whom you ſeem to feel yourſelf ſo much intereſted, was the younger ſon of a gentleman of rank, but at his father's death he found himſelf merely in the poſſeſſion of a very ſmall landed eſtate. A fondneſs for agriculture, and a taſte for the country, determined him to cultivate his little ſpot of ground, where he enjoyed every kind of domeſtic felicity, until within a very few months.—

'His brothers were men of different propenſities, and condemned the unaſpiring turn of his mind, in conſequence of which, the natural ties of relationſhip were ſoon forgotten in the oppoſite purſuits.—About a twelve-

month ago, an Italian nobleman, travelling through this country, was overturned near Mr. S——'s eſtate, who, with all the benevolence natural to his character, immediately invited him to become an inmate of his houſe.—He either was, or pretended to be ſeverely hurt by the accident, and of courſe joyfully accepted the offer which was made, and was treated by his generous hoſt with every kindneſs and attention which his ſituation ſeemed to require.—

'You, ſir, it ſeems, are ſtruck with the lovelineſs of Mr. S——'s daughter, and ſo was the deſpicable wretch, whom he ſo diſintereſtedly obliged, and in return for all his hoſpitality, was baſe enough to meditate the deſtruction of an only, tenderly beloved, child. The unſuſpicious girl had aſſociated few perſons of the ſex, and was totally ignorant of the depravity and artifice of mankind, ſhe therefore gave credit to all the count's aſſertions, and believed the proteſtations which he continually made. He had already acquired ſuch an aſcendency over her feelings, as to convince her, that it was neceſſary to their happineſs that her father ſhould be a ſtranger to their regard, under a pretence that he might not ſanction an affection which his own parent might be inclined to blame.—

'It was in vain that he urged her to a private marriage; for to this, neither her ſenſe of duty, or propriety, would allow her to agree; and at length it was determined that he ſhould return to Italy, for the purpoſe of obtaining his father's conſent. A journey of that nature was juſt as far from his intention as it had ever been to make her his wife; for he had arranged a plan with his valet for the purpoſe of ſeducing her into his power, on the day after that on which he had taken leave.—The man, ſtruck with compunction at the thought of being guilty of ſuch depravity, expoſed the whole of the iniquitous ſcheme to Mr. S——, who, fired with reſentment at the indignity that had been offered to his honour, flew to the ſpot where the deſpicable wretch was concealed, and in the moment of paſſion, unaided by reflection, plunged his ſword into his breaſt!—

'The friends of this deſpicable young man were exaſperated, and called for vengeance upon the ill-fated author of his death; and, in ſpite of the intereſt that was made to prevent it, you have beheld the puniſhment to which he unfortunately is doomed to ſubmit. The amiable young creature, who was the innocent cauſe of his calamity, regularly viſits him every day. I contrive that theſe tender interviews ſhall never be interrupted, and when the hours of labour terminate, invite them to my houſe.—Then, ſir, I have the happineſs of laying aſide the maſter, and ſhowing myſelf in the character of an unfortunate man's friend; there, again, he every evening enjoys the ſociety of his daughter, and during that period he ſeems to acquire a degree of inward peace.—But when the moment comes that ſhe takes her departure (for I even break through my orders, by allowing them ſo frequently to meet) he yields to that deſponding kind of melancholy which I fear will end in derangement of mind.'—

'Heaven will reward you, ſir,' ſaid I, 'for ſuch humanity and benevolence; but can neither intereſt or exertion mitigate the diſgrace? I would give half my fortune,' I exclaimed, with an ardour that ſeemed to delight my companion, 'to be able to releaſe him from theſe degrading chains!' I had ſcarcely made this declaration, when I perceived Mr. Leſſington at my elbow, who clapping me upon the ſhoulder, declared it was ſpoken with 'the true ſpirit of youth.'—'But,' continued he, 'may I aſk who has called forth all this ardour, and excited ſo warm an intereſt in your breaſt?'

I related the circumſtances, which I had juſt heard from the humane overſeer, with all that enthuſiaſtic energy they were calculated to inſpire, and

was delighted at perceiving, by Mr. Leſſington's countenance, that they had excited a lively intereſt in his mind.—'Do you ſuppoſe it poſſible, ſir,' ſaid he, addreſſing our humane informer, 'that any thing can be done to ſerve this ill fated man? For we have letters of recommendation to the firſt perſons in this country; and to ſome of them my pupil is nearly allied. From the family of ——' continued he, 'for example, naming a nobleman of diſtinction, who at that time filled one of the firſt offices in the ſtate, he has a right to expect every attention, for they are very cloſely related on his mother's ſide.'

'Is it poſſible!' exclaimed our humane companion, with marks of viſible aſtoniſhment in his face: 'we will, if you pleaſe, ſir, take an opportunity of diſcourſing upon this ſubject at a more favourable time; at preſent I am obliged to attend to my duty, but I will wait upon you with permiſſion this evening about nine.'—Though there was ſomething peculiar in his manner, when my tutor mentioned the name of the family to whom I was allied, yet my mind was too much occupied in the ſtranger's misfortunes to pay any particular attention to what he ſaid, and I felt the utmoſt impatience for the arrival of the hour of meeting, which the benevolent man had named.—

Though Mr. Leſſington was leſs anxious, yet the humanity of his diſpoſition made him likewiſe participate in my deſires, and, during the evening, we alternately examined our watches, impatiently looking forward to the appointed time.—At length it arrived; our gueſt was punctual, and I began the converſation, by enquiring whether he did not think our intereſt might be of uſe; and was a little mortified at hearing him requeſt my tutor to retire for a few minutes into another room. How to account for this ſingular behaviour was impoſſible: why ſhould he adopt ſecrecy, after having communicated the affair to me, was a circumſtance which I could by no means reconcile, but I was ſtill more aſtoniſhed, in about half an hour, to find they had left the houſe.—

My imagination was perfectly on the rack to diſcover the cauſe of this extraordinary conduct, but at length I attributed it to my tutor's fears; and concluded that he had imagined the intereſt I had diſplayed for the unfortunate father had ariſen from feeling a ſudden affection for his child.—Hurt, as I was, at the idea of this having been his opinion, I began inſtantly to examine the ſtate of my heart, and aſk myſelf whether it was poſſible that a mere glance of the lovely mourner could have been capable of inſpiring a paſſion in my breaſt!—That her figure ſeemed to have been formed by the hand of the Graces, and that her countenance was more lovely than any I had ever beheld, were truths which merely proved ſhe had occupied my attention, without convincing me that ſhe had excited either my love or eſteem.—I knew that beauty always made an appeal to the paſſions, and imperceptibly excited an intereſt in the heart, but previous to my beholding Adela, I had felt ſolicitous about her father, and deſirous of giving him ſome proof of my regard!

For near two hours I was left to the indulgence of theſe ſenſations, when I had the pleaſure of ſeeing Mr. Leſſington return. 'Well, my young friend,' ſaid he, 'I ſuppoſe you have thought my conduct rather extraordinary, but I was anxious to ſee your unfortunate friend!'—'And have you ſeen the lovely Adela?' I enquired, with an eagerneſs irreſtrainable.' 'Yes,' replied he, coolly, 'indeed I have, but I cannot help being aſtoniſhed at finding you ſo warmly intereſted in the fate of a young woman, who may be unworthy of regard.'—

'Unworthy!' I exclaimed; 'why, her filial fondneſs to her father is ſufficient to prove the injuſtice of the thought.'—'To her want of filial duty,'

he replied with ſome ſeverity, 'her father has become amenable to the laws! Do you not allow that this divinity was extremely culpable in receiving the addreſſes of a man, whom mere accident introduced, unſanctioned by a parent, who had uniformly ſtudied to promote the intereſt and happineſs of her life?'—'We muſt not, my dear fellow,' continued he, ſoftening his accent, 'ſuffer our paſſions to miſlead our ſenſe. The young lady in queſtion, is certainly very beautiful, but doubtleſs has been guilty of a moſt palpable offence. We will now, however, if you pleaſe, turn the ſubject to her father, whoſe name, though concealed, I have contrived to find out, and ſince the diſcovery, feel that his misfortunes have created a double intereſt in my heart.'—

'Good God!' I exclaimed, 'ſurely he is not my relation! If he is, I implore you to tell me his name. Oh! I will move heaven and earth to releaſe him, and unlock thoſe degrading, thoſe deſpicable chains!'—

'That ardour which you feel,' replied Mr. Leſſington, 'muſt be tempered by a little prudence, or you will deſtroy your deſign; he has unfortunately tranſgreſſed the laws of his country, and it is not in the power of a young man, like you, to have them repealed.'

He then told me, that as ſoon as he diſcovered Mr. S—— was my relation, he requeſted his generous informer to let him go to his houſe, where they had been diſcuſſing a plan for obtaining his liberty, but intended writing an account of it to my father, to know whether it was approved.—The ſcheme which they had formed was, that he ſhould croſs the Alps into Italy, and take up his reſidence in the country of the Milaneſe; for as his perſon was unknown to all the count's relations, he had not any thing to dread from the idea of being ſeen.—England had at firſt been ſuggeſted as a proper ſanctuary, but Mr. Leſſington thought, that if ever we were ſeen together we might be implicated in his eſcape; and to prevent all ſuſpicion of connivance falling upon the generous overſeer, it was determined, that, before the other culprits, he ſhould change his mode of addreſs; and the next day, when the gentle Adela was as uſual to go to her father, he was ſternly to ſay, that he would not allow them to meet.—

It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe the various emotions with which I liſtened to my tutor's intereſting tale; but the delight which I felt at finding Adela was my relation, it is abſolutely impoſſible for me to deſcribe.—That I might touch her hand, was the pleaſing idea that preſented itſelf to my enraptured mind—but, not ſatisfied with this, I thought, as her couſin, I might venture to preſs it to my heart.—Oh! there was extaſy in the bare reflection, and I was anxious to enjoy it unobſerved!—I therefore ſoon took leave of my tutor, pretending I found myſelf fatigued; but the image of my new-found relation haunted me, and prevented my eyes from cloſing in ſleep!—The day I thought never would have terminated, for Mr. Leſſington had promiſed to introduce me to theſe dear connections as ſoon as the clock had ſtruck nine, an hour at which all the unfortunate culprits were ſeparately confined.—

Never had I taken ſuch pains to adorn my perſon; never had I before experienced the torturing tardineſs of time; and never had I before tried to conceal from my worthy tutor the varying emotions which agitated my mind!—At length the period arrived which I ſo ardently wiſhed for, and our watches jointly proclaimed the hour of nine.—My pulſe beat—my heart palpitated—and my countenance muſt have betrayed the ſituation of my mind!—

If I had been ſtruck with the appearance of my relation, under the preſſure of his ignominious burden, how much more muſt I have been with the elegance of his deportment, when no longer ſinking beneath its weight.—His reception of me was

at once elegant and tender, yet I gazed round the room with eager anxious eyes in the hope of beholding her, who had excited ſenſations, which had hitherto been entire ſtrangers to my breaſt.—After waiting ſome little time in the torture of expectation, I ſaid, 'that I had flattered myſelf with the hope of ſeeing our other friend, who, from the trait I had witneſſed of filial fondneſs, had excited a lively intereſt in my heart.'—

'My Adela was informed,' he replied, 'that I was to be honoured with your company this evening, and therefore paid her accuſtomed viſit at an earlier hour; for ſince the firſt moment of her father's ignominious ſufferings ſhe refuſes even ſeeing her moſt intimate friends; ſhe has changed her name, and lives with an old ſervant, in whoſe ſecrecy and fidelity ſhe can perfectly confide.'—

This unexpected reply from Mr. S—— completely deſtroyed all the ſanguine hopes I had entertained, and it was with the utmoſt difficulty I could conceal the mortification which the intelligence had produced. After about half an hour ſpent in expreſſions of gratitude on the part of my relation, and in declarations of eſteem and friendſhip from Mr. Leſſington and myſelf, I quitted a houſe which I had entered with the moſt lively emotions, in a moſt diſconſolate frame of mind.—To have an interview with Adela, I was abſolutely determined, but it was not ſo eaſy to decide how I ſhould accompliſh this deſign; for I could not help fancying, by the behaviour of my tutor, that he was the cauſe of our not having met.—

The amiable man, who had proved himſelf ſuch a friend to the afflicted, I was fearful of conſulting upon the affair, leſt he ſhould betray the confidence I had repoſed in him, or diſcover the real ſtate of my heart.—At length I reſolved to wait patiently till the next evening, then conceal myſelf near the houſe of the overſeer, watch the moment when my fair couſin viſited her father, and follow her footſteps when ſhe returned.—Fortunately, I was not again deſtined to diſappointment, for I had the happineſs of ſeeing her approach at the ſame hour, accompanied by an elderly woman, who walked backward and forward near the houſe until ſhe came out.—

'You are too good to me, Jennet;' ſaid the amiable creature, taking her aſſociate by the arm; 'why would you not come in? I have a thouſand apprehenſions, leaſt you ſhould ſuffer from being expoſed to the night air!'—'Angel of pity!' I exclaimed involuntarily, but not in accents loud enough to be heard, and purſuing the dear object of my fondneſs and ſolicitude, I perceived her ſtop at a ſmall houſe at the corner of the next ſtreet.—Jennet immediately took a key from her pocket, and in leſs than a minute they vaniſhed from my ſight: I had obtained, however, a knowledge of their reſidence, and this was ſufficient to inſpire a ſenſation of delight.—

It was long before I could determine what pretence to make for intruding into that ſanctuary, which, I could not help feeling, ought to be ſacred to filial regard; but I was urged on by the violence of a paſſion which I found too ardent to be eaſily reſtrained or repreſſed. At length I reſolved on the following morning to make a falſe ſtep near the door, and pretend to hurt my ancle ſo much in falling, as to be under the neceſſity of requeſting admiſſion into the houſe. In the artifice of this ſcheme I thought I could not be detected, for only a few weeks had elapſed ſince it had been violently ſprained, and I ſtill wore a bandage upon it, as it continued both ſwelled and weak.—

The plan ſucceeded, even beyond my expectation; for juſt as I arrived at the ſpot, Jennet was coming out of her door, and ſeeing me fall, with the utmoſt ſolicitude ſtooped forward to offer aſſiſtance and aid. The well-diſſembled pangs I affected, called forth the human ſenſations of her heart, and with all that warmth which benevolence inſtigates, ſhe took me by the

arm, and led me into the houſe.—The agitation I felt at the idea of beholding my amiable couſin, abſolutely threw a tremour over my whole frame, and what was produced by a combination of delight and tenderneſs, was aſcribed to the effect of inſupportable pain.

Jennet introduced me as a ſtranger, who had met with an accident, and then inſtantly left us, to procure ſomething to bathe my leg, but returned to us again in leſs then a minute, for the purpoſe of being my doctreſs herſelf. If I had been ſtruck with the expreſſive turn of the amiable girl's countenance, at a mere tranſient view of that livelineſs with which it was impreſſed, how much more powerful muſt have been the effect upon my ſenſations, when I ſaw the paſſion of ſympathy agitating her breaſt.—So gratified was I, at finding that was the object of her compaſſion, that I could hardly ſuffer myſelf to declare that the pain had decreaſed; but at length I determined to avail myſelf of the privilege, which I had an opportunity of deriving from this fortunate ſcheme.

After having expreſſed my acknowledgements to Jennet in the warmeſt manner which language could ſuggeſt, or gratitude inſpire, I addreſſed my diſcourſe to her youthful companion, concealing with precaution the ſituation of my heart.—Every word ſhe uttered in reply to my obſervations, ſtrengthened the force of that affection which I found deſied conſtraint, and I at length determined to maker her acquainted with my relationſhip, and my name. When ſhe was expreſſing her regret at my having met with an accident, which appeared to be attended with ſuch painful effects; I told her, I ſhould ever conſider it as a moſt fortunate circumſtance, if it ſhould be the means of inducing her to conſider me as a friend.—

'Accidental friendſhips, ſir,' ſaid ſhe, in a tone that evinced her diſpleaſure at the freedom which I had incautiouſly uſed; 'I have been taught to believe, ought to be carefully avoided; for the moſt confidential are apt to be frequently abuſed!'—

'If friendſhip is a term ſo formidable to your feelings, may I hope, that relationſhip, will aſſert a ſtronger claim? I am the ſon of your father's ſiſter; and I am reſolved to obtain his liberty, or reſign all pretenſions both to family and name. Yes, Adela,' continued I, 'from this very moment I ſwear that no ſeparate intereſt ſhall occupy my heart.—Your peace, your comforts, and your felicity, ſhall be the director of all my deſigns!—If I can inſpire you with mutual affection; if I ſhould ever at any period have the happineſs of calling you my wife, then ſhall I experience a refinement of bliſs ſo exquiſite, that I believe few of us are permitted to taſte in this life.—But if you never feel toward me any warmth of affection, if I am but bleſt with the power of evincing my regard, the dear delight I ſhall feel in having rendered myſelf worthy of your friendſhip, will at once prove my gratification and reward!'

While I thus faintly endeavoured to give language to my feelings, and tried to evince the ſituation of my heart, I eagerly watched the dear girl's countenance, and fancied I had the happineſs of ſeeing that my declaration was not diſapproved.—The firſt moment I met my tutor, I made him acquainted with my reſolution of never marrying, unleſs Adela would conſent to become my wife; yet at the ſame time aſſured him, that I would proſecute all thoſe ſtudies which were calculated to make me appear reſpectable in life.—

As I knew he would immediately make my father acquainted with this reſolution, it is impoſſible to expreſs the anxiety I felt until his letters arrived; but they breathed the moſt anxious deſire of promoting my happineſs, and doing every thing to promote his relation's releaſe.—The ſcheme which had been planned did not meet with his approbation,

for he rather adviſed his going to Geneva, and taking a paſſage down the Rhone, until he came to the Mediterranean, where he would find numbers of ſhips bound to the Engliſh ports.

I was poſitively commanded to purſue my ſtudies, and was ſtimulated ſo to do, in the hope of receiving Adela as my reward; who no longer attempted to conceal that partiality which the ardour of my paſſion had inſpired.—The amiable man, who had ſo kindly mitigated the ſeverity of my uncle's puniſhment, did every thing in his power to accelerate his eſcape, and his complete knowledge of the private roads of the country fortunately enabled them to evade purſuit.—The moment it could be known that Mr. S—— had abſconded, his generous agent pretended to appear violently enraged, and perſons were ſent in every direction but that in which there was a probability of his being found.—

My father's firſt letter, after their arrival in England, entirely removed ſuſpenſe and apprehenſion from my heart; for it told me that if he had been permitted to ſelect a partner for me, Adela was the being whom he ſhould have choſe.—Night and day I proſecuted my ſtudies, with an ardour that Adela alone could have inſpired: ſhe was the genius, that directed my mind toward improvement, and ſhe was the inciter of all emulous deſires! The time at length arrived, when I had gained the ſummit of that knowledge which ſcholaſtic inſtruction is able to teach, and I was ſummoned to return to the boſom of my family, for the purpoſe of receiving the reward of all my toils.—

Thoſe who have experienced the delight of meeting a beloved object, after a ſeparation of two tedious years, may form ſome idea of the inexpreſſible felicity which I experienced, upon preſſing Adela to my heart; but thoſe, who have never enjoyed that gratification, can have but a faint conception of the felicity I felt!—Eight years are now elapſed ſince that bleſſed moment, when I firſt addreſſed her by the fond appellation of wife, and ſince that propitious hour, ſome new felicity is continually occurring, to make me grateful for the choiceſt bleſſing in life!—

AMERICAN FROGS.

PREPARED as I was (ſays Mr. Prieſt, in his Travels in the United States of America) to hear ſomething extraordinary from theſe animals, I confeſs the firſt frog concert I heard in America was ſo much beyond any thing I could conceive of the powers of theſe muſicians, that I was truly aſtoniſhed. This performance was *al freſco*, and took place at night in a large ſwamp, where there were at leaſt ten thouſand performers, and I really believe not two exactly in the ſame pitch, if the octave can poſſibly admit of ſo many diviſions or ſhades of ſemitones.

I have been ſince informed, by an amateur who reſided many years in this country, and made this ſpecies of muſic his peculiar ſtudy, that on theſe occaſions the treble is performed by the tree-fogs, the ſmalleſt and moſt beautiful ſpecies; they are always of the ſame colour as the bark of the tree they inhabit, and their note is not unlike the chirp of a cricket: the next in ſize are our counter tenors; they have a note reſembling the ſetting of a ſaw. A ſtill larger ſpecies ſing tenor; and the under part is ſupported by the bull-frogs, which are as large as a man's foot, and bellow out the baſs in a tone as loud and ſonorous as that of the animal from which they take their name.

Mr. Thos. Gents Crane &c.

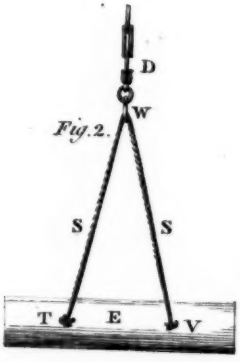


Fig. 2.

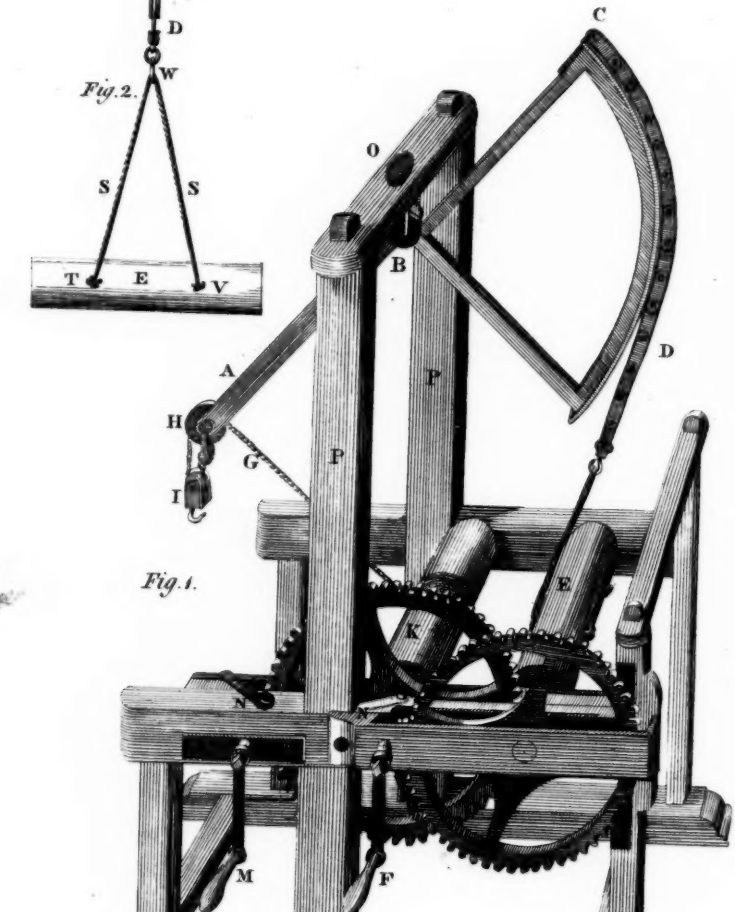


Fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION *of a* CRANE, *invented by Mr.* Thomas Gent: *Illuſtrated by an Engraving.*

[From the Tranſactions of the Society of Arts, &c. Vol. 19.]

AN offer of encouragement being publiſhed by the ſociety, to any perſon producing a model of an improved machine for drawing up ore, &c. from mines and pits; I beg leave to ſubmit to its conſideration a model of a crane, which I hope will anſwer for that purpoſe; alſo for ſinking wells, clearing canals, and raiſing caſks or other heavy weights out of cellars. I flatter myſelf that a machine on the principle of this model, is calculated better for this purpoſe than any I have ſeen, it having a two-fold principle, namely, firſt, that of making a perpendicular draft, and diſcharging the load at the ſame time, without any intermediate ſpace; and, ſecondly, raiſing the ſame a ſufficient height, ſo as to place the article in a cart, or other carriage, for conveyance. I leave the merit of the plan to the judgment of the ſociety, and ſhall be pleaſed with ſuch encouragement as they may award *. I am, &c.

Homerton, THOMAS GENT.
April 14, 1801.

Fig. 1. Is a repreſentation of the machine.

A. The crane, three feet in length from the centre B.

B. The centre, upon which it turns under the croſs-beam.

C. The quadrant, two feet eight inches in length from the centre B.

D. A chain, which works upon the quadrant, and communicates with the roller E, on which is a toothed wheel put in motion by a ſmall pinion on the axis of the winch-handle F.

G. A rope, which paſſes over the pulley H at the end of the crane. The weight to be raiſed is faſtened to the block I, and is lifted up by the other end of the rope winding round the roller K.

K. Is a roller, on which a toothed wheel is placed, and worked by a pinion fixed on the axis L, moved by the handle M.

NN. Are catches, which are ſlided occaſionally into the teeth of the wheels on the rollers, to keep them ſtationary.

O. The croſs-beam of the machine, from which the crane is ſuſpended underneath.

PP. Two upright poſts, which ſupport the croſs beam.

When a weight is to be lifted from within the ſhaft of a mine, over which the machine is to be placed, the pulley H ſhould be drawn down, and the point of the quadrant C raiſed upright in a perpendicular line; then, by working the handle M, the weight is raiſed from within the ſhaft, until it clears the ſurface of the ground, at which period, by turning the handle F, the point of the quadrant C is brought gradually into an horizontal line, which projects the crane and weight ſo far from the ſhaft, as to allow a cart to be placed underneath to convey the article which has been thus raiſed.

Fig. 2. Shows the method by which the chain is connected with the roller.

D. The ſame chain as in the former figure, but in a different point of view.

E. The roller mentioned in the former figure.

SS. A double cord, the two extremities of which are faſtened at TV to the roller E, and joined to the lower end of the chain at W: this double cord ſerves to keep the chain regularly in the centre of the quadrant.

* The ſociety voted him fifteen guineas as a bounty; and a model of the machine is placed in the ſociety's repoſitory.

ANECDOTES *of the* LIVES, MANNERS, *and* ECONOMY *of the* ANIMAL CREATION.

[From 'Animal Biography;' by the Rev. W. Bingley, A. B.]

ORAN-OTAN.

PERE Carbaſſon brought up an oran-otan, which became ſo fond of him, that wherever he went it always ſeemed deſirous of accompanying him: whenever, therefore, he had to perform the ſervice of his church, he was always under the neceſſity of ſhutting it up in a room. Once, however, the animal eſcaped, and followed the father to the church, where, ſilently mounting on the ſounding board above the pulpit, he lay perfectly ſtill till the ſermon commenced. He then crept to the edge, and overlooking the preacher, imitated all his geſtures in ſo groteſque a manner that the whole congregation was unavoidably cauſed to laugh. The father, ſurpriſed and confounded at this ill-timed levity, ſeverely reproved his audience for their inattention. The reproof failed in its effect, the congregation ſtill laughed, and the preacher, in the warmth of his zeal, redoubled his vociferations and his actions: theſe the ape imitated ſo exactly, that the congregation could no longer retain themſelves, but burſt out into a loud and continued laughter. A friend of the preacher at length ſtepped up to him, and pointed out the cauſe of this improper conduct; and ſuch was the arch demeanour of his animal, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty he could command the muſcles of his countenance, and keep himſelf apparently ſerious, while he ordered the ſervants of the church to take him away.

MONKIES.

MONKIES are generally peaceable enough among each other. In extenſive, ſolitary, and fertile places, herds of different ſpecies ſometimes chatter together, but without diſturbance, or any confuſion of the race. When, however, adventurous ſtragglers ſeem deſirous of ſeeking their fortunes in places where another herd is in poſſeſſion, theſe immediately unite to ſuſtain their rights. M. de Maiſonpré, and ſix other Europeans, were witneſſes to a ſingular contention of this nature in the encloſures of the pagodas of Cheringam. A large and ſtrong monkey had ſtolen in, but was ſoon diſcovered. At the firſt cry of alarm many of the males united, and ran to attack the ſtranger. He, though much their ſuperior in ſize and ſtrength, ſaw his danger, and flew to attain the top of a pyramid, eleven ſtories high, whither he was inſtantly followed; but when arrived at the ſummit of the building, which terminated in a ſmall round dome, he placed himſelf firmly, and taking advantage of his ſituation, ſeized three or four of the moſt hardy, and precipitated them to the bottom. Theſe proofs of his proweſs intimidated the reſt, and after much noiſe they thought proper to retreat. The conqueror remained till evening, and then betook himſelf to a place of ſafety.

Their conduct toward ſuch of their brethren as become captives is very remarkable. If one is chained in their neighbourhood, eſpecially if of the ſociety to which he belonged, they will attempt various means, for ſome time, to procure his liberty: but when their efforts prove ineffectual, and they ſee him daily ſubmit to ſlavery, they will never again, if he ſhould by any chance eſcape, receive him among them, but will fall upon and beat him away without mercy.

VAMPIRE BAT.

CAPTAIN Stedman was, while in Surinam, attacked during his ſleep by one of theſe animals; and as his account of this incident is ſomewhat ſingular, and tends to elucidate the fact, we ſhall extract it in his own

language from his narrative. 'I cannot here (ſays he) forbear relating a ſingular circumſtance reſpecting myſelf, namely, that on waking about four o'clock one morning in my hammock, I was extremely alarmed at finding myſelf weltering in congealed blood, and without feeling any pain whatever. Having ſtarted up, and rung for the ſurgeon, with a firebrand in one hand, and all over beſmeared with gore; to which, if added, my pale face, ſhort hair, and tattered apparel, he might well aſk the queſtion,

Be thou a ſpirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs of heav'n, or blaſts from hell?

The myſtery, however was, that I had been bitten by the Vampire, or Spectre of Guiana, which is alſo called the Flying dog of New Spain, and by the Spaniards Perro-volador; this is no other than a bat, of a monſtrous ſize, that ſucks the blood from men and cattle while they are faſt aſleep, even ſometimes till they die; and as the manner in which they proceed is truly wonderful, I ſhall endeavour to give a diſtinct account of it.—Knowing, by inſtinct, that the perſon they intend to attack is in a ſound ſlumber, they generally alight near the feet, where, while the creature continues fanning with his enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece out of the tip of the great toe, ſo very ſmall indeed, that the head of a pin could ſcarcely be received into the wound, which is conſequently not painful; yet through this orifice he continues to ſuck the blood, until he is obliged to diſgorge. He then begins again, and thus continues ſucking and diſgorging till he is ſcarcely able to fly, and the ſufferer has often been known to ſleep from time into eternity. Cattle they generally bite in the ear, but always in places where the blood flows ſpontaneouſly. Having applied tobacco aſhes as the beſt remedy, and waſhed the gore from myſelf and my hammock, I obſerved ſeveral ſmall heaps of congealed blood all round the place where I had lain, upon the ground; on examining which the ſurgeon judged that I had loſt at leaſt twelve or fourteen ounces during the night.'

RHINOCEROS.

MR. Bruce's deſcription of the manners of the two horned rhinoceros, is highly worthy of notice. He informs us, that, 'beſide the trees, capable of moſt reſiſtance, there are, in the vaſt foreſts within the rains, trees of a ſofter conſiſtence, and of a very ſucculent quality, which ſeems to be deſtined for his principal food. For the purpoſe of gaining the higheſt branches of theſe, his upper lip is capable of being lengthened out ſo as to increaſe his power of laying hold with it, in the ſame manner the elephant does with his trunk. With this lip, and the aſſiſtance of his tongue, he pulls down the upper branches, which have moſt leaves, and theſe he devours firſt; having ſtripped the tree of its branches, he does not therefore abandon it, but, placing his ſnout as low in the trunk as he finds his horns will enter, he rips up the body of the tree, and reduces it to thin pieces like ſo many laths; and, when he has thus prepared it, he embraces as much of it as he can in his monſtrous jaws, and twiſts it round with as much eaſe as an ox would do a root of celery, or any ſuch pot-herb or garden-ſtuff.'

ELEPHANTS.

A SOLDIER at Pondicherry was accuſtomed to give a certain quantity of arrack to one of theſe animals, every time he got his pay; and having one day intoxicated himſelf, and being purſued by the guard, who wanted to put him in priſon; he took refuge under the elephant, and there fell faſt aſleep. The guard in vain attempted to drag him from this aſylum, for the elephant defended him with its trunk. Next day the ſoldier having recovered from his intoxication, was in dreadful apprehenſions when he found himſelf under the belly of this enormous animal. The ele-

phant, which unqueſtionably perceived his terror, relieved his fears by immediately careſſing him with its trunk.

The following inſtance of the ſagacity of theſe animals, was mentioned to Dr. Darwin by ſome gentlemen of diſtinct obſervation, and undoubted veracity, who had been much converſant with our eaſtern ſettlements. The elephants that are uſed to carry the baggage of our armies, are put each under the care of one of the natives of Indoſtan, and while this perſon and his wife go into the woods to collect leaves and branches of trees for his food, they fix him to the ground by a length of chain, and frequently leave a child yet unable to walk, under his protection: and the intelligent animal not only defends it, but, as it creeps about, when it arrives near the extremity of his chain, he wraps his trunk gently round its body, and brings it again into the centre of his circle.

In the laſt war, a young elephant received a violent wound in its head, the pain of which rendered it ſo frantic and ungovernable, that it was found impoſſible to perſuade the animal to have it dreſſed. Whenever any one approached it, it ran off with fury, and would ſuffer no perſon to come within ſeveral yards of it. The man who had the care of it at length hit upon a contrivance for ſecuring it: by a few words and ſigns he gave the mother of the animal ſufficient intelligence of what was wanted, the ſenſible creature immediately ſeized her young one with her trunk, and held it firmly down, though groaning with agony, while the ſurgeon completely dreſſed the wound: and ſhe continued to perform this ſervice every day till the animal was perfectly recovered.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, a ſtory is related of an elephant having ſuch an attachment for a very young child, that he was never happy but when it was near him. The nurſe uſed, therefore, very frequently to take the child in its cradle, and place it between his feet, and this he became at length ſo much accuſtomed to, that he would never eat his food except when it was preſent. When the child ſlept he uſed to drive off the the flies with his proboſcis, and when it cried he would move the cradle backward and forward, and thus again rock it to ſleep.

A centinel belonging to the preſent menagerie at Paris was always very careful in requeſting the ſpectators not to give the elephants any thing to eat. This conduct particularly diſpleaſed the female, who beheld him with a very unfavorable eye, and had ſeveral times endeavoured to correct his interference by beſprinkling his head with water from her trunk. One day, when ſeveral perſons were collected to view theſe animals, a bye-ſtander offered the female a bit of bread, the centinel perceived it, but the moment he opened his mouth to give his uſual admonition, ſhe, placing herſelf immediately before him, diſcharged in his face a conſiderable ſtream of water. A general laugh enſued; but the centinel, having calmly wiped his face, ſtood a little to one ſide, and continued as vigilant as before. Soon afterward he found himſelf under the neceſſity of repeating his admonition to the ſpectators, but no ſooner was this uttered than the female laid hold of his muſket, twirled it round with her trunk, trod it under her feet, and did not reſtore it till ſhe had twiſted it into the form of a ſcrew.

M. Navarette ſays that, at Macaſar, an elephant-driver had a cocoa-nut given him, which he, out of wantonneſs, ſtruck twice againſt his elephant's forehead to break. The day following the animal ſaw ſome cocoa-nuts expoſed in the ſtreet for ſale, and taking one of them up with his trunk, beat it about the driver's head, till the man was completely dead.—'This comes (ſays our author) of jeſting with elephants.'

WALRUSES.

IN the year 1766 ſome of the ſloops'

crew, who annually ſail to the north, to trade with the Eſquimaux, were attacked by a great number of theſe animals; and, notwithſtanding their utmoſt endeavours to keep them off, one, more daring than the reſt, though a ſmall one, got in over the ſtern, and after ſitting and looking at the people ſome time, he again plunged into the water to his companions. At that inſtant, another of an enormous ſize was getting in over the bow: and every other means proving ineffectual to prevent ſuch an unwelcome viſit, the bowman took up a gun, loaded with goose-ſhot, put the muzzle into the animal's mouth, and ſhot him dead; he immediately ſunk, and was followed by all his companions. The people then made the beſt of their way to the veſſel, and juſt arrived before the creatures were ready to make their ſecond attack, which, in all probability, would have been infinitely worſe than the firſt, as they ſeemed highly enraged at the loſs of their companions. Theſe animals are ſometimes eighteen feet long, and ten or twelve in circumference.

Dogs.

'THERE is a dog, (ſays Mr. Smellie) at preſent belonging to a grocer in Edinburgh, who has for ſome time amuſed and aſtoniſhed the people in the neighbourhood. A man who goes through the ſtreets ringing a bell and ſelling penny pies, happened one day to treat this dog with a pye. The next time he heard the pyeman's bell, he ran to him with impetuoſity, ſeized him by the coat, and would not ſuffer him to paſs. The pyeman, who underſtood what the animal wanted, ſhowed him a penny, and pointed to his maſter, who ſtood at the ſtreet-door, and ſaw what was going on. The dog immediately ſupplicated his maſter by many humble geſtures and looks. The maſter put a penny into the dog's mouth, which he inſtantly delivered to the pyeman, and received his pye. This traffic between the pyeman and the grocer's dog has been daily practiſed for months paſt, and ſtill continues.

In the year 1760, the following incident occurred near Hammerſmith: —While a man of the name of Richardſon, a waterman of that place, was ſleeping in his boat, the veſſel broke from her moorings, and was carried by the tide, under a weſt-country barge. Fortunately for the man his dog happened to be with him, and the ſagacious animal awaked him by pawing his face, and pulling the collar of his coat, at the inſtant the boat was filling with water: he ſeized the opportunity, and thus ſaved himſelf from otherwiſe inevitable death.

A dog that had been the favourite of an elderly lady, ſome time after her death, diſcovered the ſtrongeſt emotions on the ſight of her picture, when taken down to be cleaned. Before this inſtant he had never been obſerved to notice the painting. Here was evidently a caſe either of paſſive remembrance, or of the involuntary renewal of former impreſſions.

Another dog, the property of a gentleman that died, was given to a friend in Yorkſhire. Several years afterward, a brother from the Weſt-Indies, paid a ſhort viſit at the houſe where the dog then was. He was inſtantly recognized, though an entire ſtranger, in conſequence, moſt probably, of a ſtrong perſonal likeneſs. The dog fawned upon and followed him with great affection to every place where he went.

During M. Le Vaillant's travels in Africa, he one day miſſed a favourite little bitch that he had taken out with him. After much ſhouting and firing of guns, in order, if poſſible, to make her hear where the party was, he directed one of his Hottentots to mount a horſe and return ſome diſtance in ſearch of her. In about four hours the man returned with her on his ſaddle, bringing with him at the ſame time a chair and a baſket which had been unknowingly dropped from one of the waggons.

The bitch was found at the diſtance of about two leagues, lying in the road, and watching the loſt chair and baſket: and had the man been unſucceſsful in his purſuit, ſhe muſt unavoidably either have periſhed with hunger, or fallen a prey to ſome of the wild beaſts, with which theſe plains abound.

Mr. C. Hughes, a ſon of Theſpis, had a wig which generally hung on a peg in one of his rooms. He one day lent the wig to a brother player, and ſome time after called on him. Mr. Hughes had his dog with him, and the man happened to have the borrowed wig on his head. Mr. Hughes ſtayed a little while with his friend, but, when he left him, the dog remained behind: for ſome time he ſtood, looking full in the man's face, then making a ſudden ſpring, leaped on his ſhoulders, ſeized the wig, and ran off with it as faſt as he could; and, when he reached home, he endeavoured by jumping to hang it up in its uſual place.

During a ſevere ſtorm, in the winter of 1789, a ſhip, belonging to Newcaſtle, was loſt near Yarmouth; and a Newfoundland dog alone eſcaped to ſhore, bringing in his mouth the captain's pocket-book. He landed amid a number of people, ſeveral of whom in vain attempted to take it from him. The ſagacious animal, as if ſenſible of the importance of the charge, which, in all probability, was delivered to him by his periſhing maſter, at length leapt fawningly againſt the breaſt of a man, who had attracted his notice among the crowd, and delivered the book to him. The dog immediately returned to the place where he had landed, and watched with great attention for all the things that came from the wrecked veſſel, ſeizing them and endeavouring to bring them to land.

The following is another inſtance of their docility, and power of obſervation:—A gentleman, walking by the ſide of the river Tyne, obſerved, on the oppoſite ſide, that a child had fallen into the water; he pointed out the object to his dog, which immediately jumped in, ſwam over, and, catching hold of the child with his mouth, landed it ſafely on the ſhore.

An anecdote related by Mr. Hope, and well authenticated by other perſons, ſhows alſo that this animal is both capable of reſentment when injured, and of great contrivance to accompliſh it; and that it is even poſſeſſed of a certain power of combining ideas and communicating them to one of its own ſpecies, ſo as to produce a certain preconcerted conſequence. 'A gentleman of Whitmore, in Staffordſhire, uſed to come twice a year to town, and being fond of exerciſe, generally performed the journey on horſeback, accompanied moſt part of the way by a faithful little terrier dog, which, leſt he might loſe it in town, he always left to the care of Mrs. Langford, the landlady at St. Alban's: and on his return he was ſure to find his little companion well taken care of. The gentleman calling one time, as uſual, for his dog, Mrs. Langford appeared before him with a woeful countenance:—"Alas! ſir, your terrier is loſt! Our great houſe-dog and he had a quarrel, and the poor terrier was ſo worried and bit before we could part them, that I thought he could never have got the better of it. He however, crawled out of the yard, and no one ſaw him for almoſt a week: he then returned, and brought with him another dog, bigger by far than ours, and they both together fell on our great dog, and bit him ſo unmercifully, that he has ſcarcely ſince been able to go about the yard, or to eat his meat. Your dog and his companion then diſappeared, and have never ſince been ſeen at St. Alban's." The gentleman heard the ſtory with patience, and endeavoured to reconcile himſelf to the loſs. On his arrival at Whitmore, he found his little terrier: and on enquiring into circumſtances, was informed that he had been at Whitmore and had coaxed away the great dog, who it ſeems, had, in conſequence, followed him to St. Alban's and completely avenged his injury.'

Some CONJECTURES *reſpecting the* ORIGIN *of* STONES *which have been obſerved to fall from the* CLOUDS.

[By William Beauford, A. M. of Dublin.]

THE falling of ſtones from the clouds, a natural phenomenon not generally underſtood, is by no means a novel circumſtance in the hiſtory of nature. Several ſtones were obſerved to fall from the clouds in Yorkſhire in 1360, in Bohemia and Saxony in 1480, in Bohemia about 1753, in Sienna in 1794, in Portugal in 1796, in Yorkſhire in England in 1795, and near Benares in the Eaſt Indies in 1798. From an analyſis made of theſe ſtones by the French academicians in 1768, and by the Royal Society of London in 1802*, they are all found ſimilar in their component parts to each other, but diſſimilar to all bodies found in mines and quarries, being compoſed principally of four kinds of ſubſtances: the firſt being in the form of dark grains, compoſed of ſilex, magneſia, iron, and nickel; the ſecond, a kind of pyrites; the third, metallic iron; and the fourth, a gray earthy ſubſtance which ſerves as a cement to the others, and with which they were coated. From theſe compoſitions the matter ſeems to be of volcanic origin; yet it is difficult to conceive how ſtones of any conſiderable magnitude could be thrown at ſuch a diſtance from any volcano as thoſe found in Bohemia, Saxony, and Britain. The neareſt volcanos to Britain are thoſe of Veſuvius, Ætna, and Hecla: a ſtone to be thrown into Britain from any of theſe, would require an impetus of between 3 and 400 miles; and, if allowance be made for the reſiſtance of the air, 1200 under the greateſt range of 2400 miles; a force not known to exiſt on the earth. It is true, volcanic aſhes, when collected in the upper regions, will be carried by the clouds to an amazing diſtance. But theſe are ſmall light aſhes, not ſtones. It is evident, therefore, if theſe ſubſtances originate from volcanic aſhes, they muſt be formed in the clouds, where thoſe aſhes, meeting with carbonic, ſulphuric, and other acids, and mixing with earthy particles drawn from terreſtrial objects, are, by the electric fluid in the lightning, precipitated from the aqueous vapours which bore them up, and, becoming united, fall to the earth in the form of ſtones; as in ſome meaſure is evinced from the flaſhes of light and detonation which accompanied their fall.

Subſtances alſo of the ſame nature may be formed in the clouds without the aſſiſtance of volcanic matter; for the carbonic, ſulphuric, and aqueous vapours, which riſe from mines, furnaces, bogs, vegetables, and animals, and the ſmall particles of ſiliceous and calcareous earths which collect in the clouds, are decompoſed or made to aſſume new arrangements by the electric fire, whereby the minerals are generated and united to the earths, and conſequently fall in the form of ſtones. Thus ſtones, by means of electricity, are formed in the clouds from the ferriferous principles aſcending from volcanos, mines, and furnaces. Britain, indeed, is too far from any volcano to ſuppoſe that any quantity of volcanic matter can be wafted by the winds to this iſland; yet it contains a number of ferruginous mines and furnaces employed in the manufactory of that metal; from which proceeds an immenſe quantity of gas, containing the ferriferous matter, and ſuch matter as is generally connected with it. Beſides, there is a circumſtance not generally attended to by mineralogiſts—that all mines of whatever nature con-

* See an account of experiments on ſtony and metalline ſubſtances ſaid to have fallen on the earth, by E. Howard, eſq. F. R. S. in our Magazine for July laſt.

tain a mineralogical atmoſphere replete with the generic principles of the metal contained in the reſpective mines. That nature, by her ſlow but regular operations, is daily producing metals from their elements, will hardly be denied; and whether the atmoſphere of which I ſpeak be produced by exhalations from the ingredients ſhe employs, or a part of the ingredients themſelves, the caſe will be the ſame as to the object I have in view. This atmoſphere has a ſtrong and viſible effect on the ſtones and vegetables which cover the ſoil, eſpecially that which covers mines of iron, lead and copper. Animal and vegetable exuviæ, and other decayed mundics, ariſing from bogs, moraſſes, and dirt-hills, produce a great quanity of carbonic and ſulphuric gaſes, containing the generic principles of iron, magneſia, and nickel, &c. theſe uniting with ſiliceous, argillaceous and calcareous earths, produce in great quantities that ſpecies of iron ore termed bog ore, and that in much greater quantities than is generally imagined. Theſe ores are produced in lumps from 40 to 100 lbs and more in weight, containing from one-fourth to one-half of pure metallic iron, intermixed with pyrites and vitrified ſubſtances reſembling glaſs and petrified ſhells, the inhabitants of freſh-water lakes. Whence it is evident that a number of petrifactions and mineralizations are performed by water and air aſſiſted by the electric fluid alone; and a number of the operations of nature have been attributed by philoſophers to the effects of fire, and deemed volcanic, which are the effects of the aqueous and pneumatic elements.

In order to aſcertain in ſome reſpects the truth of this propoſition by experiment, I cauſed a quantity of gas, liberated from water by means of ſteel filings and vitriolic acid, to be received in a glaſs veſſel, to which was added carbonic acid from the fumes of charcoal and ſulphuric gas, with the fine duſt of chalk and earth, until the whole appeared a dark thick cloud. The electric ſpark being then paſſed through it, a flaſh of light and a ſmart detonation enſued. After this operation the cloud became more tranſparent, leaving at the bottom of the veſſel a quantity of water, with a gray powder, evidently metallic, mixed with earth. If the experiment had been performed on a larger ſcale, and the ingredients varied, the reſult might have been more decided, and the phenomenon more accurately demonſtrated.

This is a ſubject that merits every philoſophic inveſtigation. The magnitude of the ſtones undoubtedly depends on the quantity of generating matter, and the height from whence it falls; yet how ſtones of ſuch a weight as that which fell in Yorkſhire could be formed in the air, might be a ſubject of doubt, if the ſubſtance had not been found of the ſame nature as thoſe which fell in Bohemia and Sienna. But it ought to be conſidered that theſe ſubſtances are not formed inſtantaneous in the clouds: the conſtituting matter, precipitated by the electric ſhock, is thrown by the exploſion to a point, when, from the action of the air in falling, it becomes enveloped in the terra cementium with which the matter is mixed. Whence, the greater the height or range the matter has to paſs through from the time of the electric ſhock, the larger will be the ſtones. Moſt if not all the meteors formed in the air even at great heights probably originate from one cauſe: thoſe which contain the larger portion of inflammable air take fire at the electric ſhock, and produce thoſe luminous and fiery meteors ſo aſtoniſhing to mankind; while thoſe which contain leſs inflammable matter, but a greater quantity of the ferriferous principles, are formed into fire-balls or ferruginous ſtones of different magnitudes, which deſcend on the earth; while the more light, or thoſe which are compoſed only of inflammable gaſes, mount into the upper regions of the atmoſphere, where, taking fire, they

fly off in luminous vapours. The height to which ſome of theſe vapours are carried before they are decompoſed is amazing; reaching into regions where we ſhould imagine the atmoſphere would not be of ſufficient denſity to ſuſtain them. But the natural hiſtory of the terreſtrial atmoſphere has not yet been fully inveſtigated; nor the power and effects of electricity in the formation of litholological, mineralogical, vegetable, and animal ſubſtances;—ſubjects that demand the attention of the moſt able chymiſts and ſagacious philoſopher.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

A SATIRICAL ADVERTISEMENT for a WIFE, for a GENTLEMAN who required the following COMPLIANCES.

A PARSON elect is in want of a wife
To ſooth and to ſolace the reſt of his life;
A docile companion the lady muſt be,
Or elſe there's a chance that they may not agree;
As ſome quaint ideas are in the youth's brain,
Which the requiſites wanted perhaps may explain—
Imprimis——The lady's deſcent muſt be good,
Though it is not requir'd ſhe ſhould trace from the flood.
Her health muſt be perfect, her mind a ſoft gleam
Of light—like the rays of the moon on a ſtream.
Her temper muſt always be perfectly quiet,
As nothing's ſo ſhocking as feminine riot.
Each morn when the fair one has open'd her eyes,
And offer'd an oriſon up to the ſkies,
Her huſband elect will require her to lave;
Or, to ſpeak more explicit, in cold-bath to bathe;
For water not only refreſhes the ſkin,
But cools and compoſes all tumults within:
And ſhould it ſtagnate, and cover'd with ice,
The cruſt muſt be broke—as the beau is ſo nice!—
He likewiſe is ſubject to tremour and fear
Whenever a lady on horſeback is near;
From thinking the animal greatly too ſtrong
For a female to govern, with bridle or thong:
Yet ſtill when he rides the wife muſt attend,
Though never on horſeback, as that would offend;
He therefore reſolveth to hire, or to buy,
A nice little donkey not quite four feet high,
On which ſhe may jog, juſt like an old Joan,
Without any chance of breaking a bone.—
'Tis likewiſe expected an organ ſhe plays,
As her huſband elect is fond of thoſe lays
Which David once wrote—and ſhe muſt then ſing;
Whenever the village bell ceaſes to ring;
As her voice he conceives would tend much to raiſe
His thoughts to that Being, whom all of us praiſe!
But ſhould ſhe object, and diſlike being ſeen,
He'll hide her behind a large curtain, that's green.—
And when he is grave, or abſtracted in thought,
A leſſon that's hard the fair nymph muſt be taught;
And this is, to hold in deep ſilence her tongue,
For if ſhe don't ſpeak, ſhe cannot ſay wrong;
And if he looks gloomy ſhe muſt not remark,
As that would diſpleaſe the contemplative ſpark,
Who is never ſo happy, as when he withdraws
His mind from this region of trifles and ſtraws.—
So all ladies who wiſh to enter that ſtate,
From whence there's no chance of revoking their fate,
Are requeſted to ſend their letters poſt paid,
To be left at the ſign of the Rake and the Spade;
Directed to H. H. in Mary'bone-lane;
Who will eaſe their ſuſpenſe by writing again.—

LINES upon viewing a CHURCH, which was conſpicuous to two Friends, who were tenderly attached to each other.

WHENE'ER with anxious eyes I trace,
That conſecrated ſhrine;
In thought I view that angel face,
Still gazing upon mine!

But ah! the ſoft idea flies,
Which aerial fancy forms;
So ſable clouds o'erſpread the ſkies,
In unexpected ſtorms!

And though one ſpot we both behold,
One ſacred object ſee,
Yet, my Louiſa, I've been told,
Not to approach tow'rd thee!

Yet ſtill, my love, no human pow'r
The mind can e'er controul,
For though divided—ev'ry hour
You occupy my ſoul!

And as but few ſhort fleeting years
For either can remain;
The bright'ning proſpect ſweetly cheers
The ſenſe of preſent pain!

Then, my Louiſa, we ſhall meet
In realms of perfect joy,
Where kindred ſouls in tranſport greet,
Without the leaſt alloy.—

LINES from a LOVER to his MISTRESS, who was apprehenſive that his Fondneſs for convivial Society would leſſen the Satisfaction he derived from her's.

AH, Lucy, my charmer, ne'er ſay,
That true love's a foe to all wine;
For does not the moon's ſilver ray
From borrow'd irradiance ſhine?

Though wine, ſweeteſt girl, it is true,
The paſſion of love can't inſpire;
Yet when I am drinking to you
It is adding a fewel to fire!

Then never, my Lucy, ſuppoſe,
That wine can thy image diſplace;
For as the champaign briſkly flows,
I fancy I ſee thy lov'd face!

And here's to the health of my fair,
I ſay, without ſpeaking her name;
The bumper goes round—and old Care
Trots away—finding nothing to blame.

THE BIRD's NEST.

[From Youth's Monitor; by J. Burton.]

AS Joſeph and Edwin were walking one day,
In the ſpring of the year, when the fields were all gay,
And the ſongſters were fled to the grove:
No murmur was heard, all was tranſport and joy,
Save the chirp of young birds in a thicket hard by,
Where the ſilver ſtreams ſoftly did move.

They paus'd, and they liſten'd, then fixed their eyes
On the place whence they thought might proceed the ſmall noiſe,
And agreed to explore the rude ſpot;
With limbs all alert, and with hearts full of glee,
They ſprang to the thicket, moſt anxious to ſee
Could they find out the chirpers or not.

Said Joſeph to Edwin, inſpir'd with delight,
O Edwin, my boy, what a tranſporting ſight!
Here's a neſt of young birds, I declare it!
Here, here, my brave playmate, go run with them home,
And ſoon, my dear boy, I will joyfully come,
And the prize we will equally ſhare it.

Ere young Edwin reach'd home, the poor mother with food
Came flying full ſpeed to ſupply her young brood;
But, ah! what a heart-piercing ſight!
The ruffians had robb'd her of all that was dear:—
She chirp'd, and ſhe call'd, but no more could they hear,
And ſhe mourn'd from the morn to the night.

As Joſeph obſerv'd her, his ſoul it did melt;
Oh the painful ſenſations that poor Joſeph felt
In reviewing the deed that was done!
He ran home in haſte to reſtore them again,
But, alas! they were dead, all his efforts were vain:—
And his ſoul did in bitterneſs moan.

THE BOY AND THE WASP.

A HEADSTRONG boy, with wiſhful eye,
Watch'd the meand'ring of a fly,
As in a room with ſoaring wing,
It ſkimm'd and humm'd from thing to thing:
He often wiſh'd that he could gain it,
At length endeavour'd to obtain it;
Where tracing of its winding track,
Firſt to one end, then turning back,
Till wearied out with fruitleſs toil,
He ſat him down to reſt awhile:
Soon for purſuit he up again,
Labour'd and toil'd with anxious pain,
Until at length with eager graſp,
He gain'd his prize—a vengeful waſp;

Which ſoon as caught, with dreadful ſpring,
Sent deep its perforating ſting.
See the poor boy, in dread ſurpriſe,
Now writhing in deep agonies;
No more the golden fly delights him,
But now its very ſight affrights him.—
Such recent proof, conviction brings,
That waſps, though beautiful, have ſtings!

Reflection.

Poor ſuffering boy, hadſt thou but known
Ere thou hadſt run the inſect down,
The power it had to give thee pain,
Thou would'ſt, methinks, have ſhunn'd the bane:
Nor thus have toil'd to gain an adder,
With wounding ſting and pois'nous bladder.

Application.

Too oft, alas! like this poor boy,
We graſp at many a ſeeming joy;
Which ſoon as gain'd we feel a dart
Strike deep, and wound our inmoſt heart.

TO THE MYRTLE.

UNFADED branch of verdent hue,
In modeſt ſweetneſs dreſs'd,
Shake off thy pearly tears of dew,
And decorate my breaſt.

Dear emblem of the conſtant mind,
Truth's conſecrated tree,
Still ſhall thy trembling bloſſoms find
A faithful friend in me.

Nor chilling breeze, nor drizzling rain,
Thy gloſſy leaves can ſpoil,
Their ſober beauties freſh remain
In every varying ſoil.

If e'er this aching heart of mine
A wandering thought ſhould prove,
O let thy branches round it twine,
And bind it faſt to Love.

For ah! the little fluttering thing,
Amid life's tempeſt rude,
Has felt Affliction's ſharpeſt ſting,
Yet triumphs unſubdued.

Like thee it braves the wint'ry wind,
And mocks the ſtorm's fierce power,
Tho' from its hopes the blaſt unkind
Has torn each promis'd flower.

Tho' round its fibres, barbarous fate
Has twin'd an icy ſpell,
Still in its central fires elate,
The pureſt paſſions dwell.

THE BEECH TREE's PETITION.

By T. CAMPBELL, Eſq.

O LEAVE this barren ſpot to me!
Spare, woodman, ſpare the beechen tree!
Though buſh or flowret never grow
My dark, unwarming ſhade below;
Nor ſummer bud perfume the dew
Of roſy bluſh, or yellow hue;
Nor fruits of autumn, bloſſom-born,
My green and gloſſy leaves adorn;
Nor murm'ring tribes from me derive
Th' ambroſial amber of the hive;
Yet leave this barren ſpot to me:
Spare, woodman, ſpare the beechen tree!

Thrice twenty ſummers I have ſeen,
The ſky grow bright, the foreſt green;
And many a wintry wind have ſtood
In bloomleſs fruitleſs ſolitude,
Since childhood in my pleaſant bower
Firſt ſpent its ſweet and ſportive hour,
Since youthful lovers in my ſhade
Their vows of truth and rapture made;
And on my trunk's ſurviving frame,
Carv'd many a long forgotten name.
Oh! by the ſighs of gentle ſound,
Firſt breath'd upon this ſacred ground;
By all that love hath whiſper'd here,
Or beauty heard with raviſh'd ear;
As love's own altar honour me,
Spare, woodman, ſpare the beechen tree!

WAR AND PEACE.

I HATE the trumpet's brazen noiſe,
Its loud thrill tones my peace deſtroys,
And rends my aching heart.
The rattling drum, the bugle's ſound,
(Theſe alike my feelings wound;)
Dire incentives of the ſlaughtering art.

For fate has oft my footſteps led
Among the dying and the dead,
Strew'd in the bloody field;
There in promiſcuous heaps to lie,
To thirſt, to rave, to groan, to ſigh!
No friend to bury, and no arm to ſhield!

Avaunt, ye ſcenes of murd'rous ſtrife!
Give me the joys of ſocial life,
Where round my cheerful hearth
I view, with heartfelt pleaſure view,
Thoſe ſympathetic friends ſo true,
Who ſhare my ſorrows and enjoy my mirth.

EPIGRAM,

On a Diſſatisfied, Ill-tempered Man.

STILL reſtleſs, ſtill chopping and changing about;
Still enlarging, rebuilding, and making a rout;
Little Timothy, *outrè* as it may appear,
Pulls down, and builds up again, ten times a year:
With this altering rage, poor diſſatisfied elf!
What a pity it is he don't alter himſelf.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Continued from Page 382.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

AT a quarter after one o'clock the Speaker took the chair, and continued ſwearing in members until near three, when the uſher of the black rod ſummoned the houſe to attend his majeſty in the houſe of peers. The ſpeaker, accompanied by the members, went up accordingly; and having returned, a few more members took the oaths.

The SPEAKER then ſtated, that the houſe had been in the houſe of peers, where his majeſty had been pleaſed to deliver a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which, with permiſſion of the houſe, he would read. The ſpeaker then read the ſpeech. [*See our laſt Magazine, p.* 377.]

Mr. TRENCH (an Iriſh member) then roſe to move an addreſs to his majeſty. In doing which, he ſaid, he ſhould not long detain the houſe; but in bringing forward ſuch a motion before a new parliament, he felt it proper that he ſhould make a few obſervations upon the ſituation of the country after its late tranſition from war to peace. With regard to our internal ſituation, it was highly improved; our ſecurity was great, and the ſteady and unſhaken loyalty of the people afforded room for the higheſt exultation. Our commerce had not been impaired; on the contrary, it had ſhone forth with additional ſplendour. In alluding to the conduct of France ſubſequent to the definitive treaty, it would be abſurd to ſay that ſhe did not manifeſt a moſt hoſtile ſpirit of encroachment, not only againſt one or two individual ſtates, but againſt the greateſt part of Europe. Theſe were, however, queſtions of the deepeſt intereſt, into which he ſhould not enter; but ſuch being the fact, the conduct of this country ought to be regulated by the moſt ſcrupulous regard to the preſervation of internal ſecurity. We had manifeſted a ſtrong deſire for peace, but in juſtice to that inclination, it would be neceſſary to retain large military and naval eſtabliſhments. He was well convinced that the country would cheerfully defray the expences of theſe eſtabliſhments, ſatisfied that miniſters would preſerve the peace if it could be maintained with honour, and without tarniſhing the glory and independence of the Britiſh name.—After a few farther remarks, the hon. gentleman concluded by moving an addreſs to his majeſty, which, as uſual, was merely an echo of the ſpeech.

Mr. CURZON ſeconded the addreſs.

Mr. FOX then roſe and ſpoke in ſubſtance as follows:—'It may not be unneceſſary before I proceed, to ſay a few words reſpecting an expreſſion in the addreſs which may appear to ſtand in need of explanation, conſiſtent with the principles on which I ſhall have the honour of voting on the preſent occaſion. The expreſſion to which I refer is that which pledges the houſe to make proviſion for the ſupport of ſuch an eſtabliſhment as may fully provide for the national ſecurity, and while an ardent deſire for peace is cultivated, aſſures his majeſty of cordial co-operation in vindicating the national intereſts and honour from the attacks of any foreign foe. As I underſtand the expreſſion, it conveys to his majeſty no pledge which has not my fulleſt approbation, and it is only in conſequence of an obſervation made uſe of by the hon. mover of the addreſs, that I conſider it proper to advert to it. The hon. gentleman let fall ſome hints about the neceſſity of keeping up a large eſtabliſhment; but by the vote which I ſhall now give, I proteſt againſt any ſuch meaſure. Thoſe who think that the peace of the country will be beſt maintained, and its ſecurity ſupported, by ſuch an eſtabliſhment, will underſtand the expreſſions in the addreſs in the ſenſe which the hon. mover attaches to them; but I, who think that theſe objects would be beſt promoted by a ſmall military eſtabliſhment, whether with the view of preſerving the peace, or of renewing the war, do not mean by agreeing to the addreſs, at all to preclude myſelf from canvaſſing any eſtimates which may hereafter be laid on the table. Neither the ſpeech, nor the addreſs, indeed, ſpeak of the extent of the eſtabliſhment, but very properly ſpeak of the ſubject generally, leaving the details to form the ground of future arrangement.—With regard to the objections to the addreſs, they will be conſidered in a different way by different ſides of the houſe. Thoſe who defended the treaty of peace, when it was laid before the houſe, will defend it ſtill on the ſame principles which originally induced them to give it their approbation, and they will naturally view the

objections to the addreſs as frivolous and inconcluſive. Thoſe, on the other hand, who contended that they would not have made peace on the terms which the treaty contained, will be anxious to break a peace which they would not have made, and to renew a war which they wiſhed to continue. But it may be ſaid, that war would not now be renewed on the ſame principles on which it was formerly proſecuted, and that new cauſes of war had accrued ſince the treaty of peace was concluded. I cannot appeal to the houſe, for the deciſion took place in a former parliament, but I can appeal to many gentlemen who now hear me, to conſider what the principles were on which they approved the peace, and whether any thing has taken place ſince the treaty was concluded which would authorize them to give their vote on the preſent occaſion for breaking the treaty and recommencing hoſtilities. Suppoſing for a moment that war was to be renewed, it is obvious that our means of annoying the enemy would conſiſt ſimply in retaking the places which by the treaty we had agreed to cede, or in retaining thoſe ſtill in our hands. Now, ſir, I ſay diſtinctly, that to violate the treaty of peace for ſuch an object as this, would be to place the miniſters of this country and the members of the laſt parliament who had approved of the treaty in a ſituation to excite the ridicule of all Europe. Adverſe, however, as I am to the renewal of hoſtilities, I do not mean to aſſert that circumſtances may not have followed the peace which would fully juſtify miniſters for refuſing to comply with its proviſions. I am not aſhamed, ſir, to avow an opinion for which I have not unfrequently been expoſed to ridicule, and now explicitly to declare, that I conſider the preſervation of national honour to be almoſt the only legitimate cauſe of war: and if it can be proved to me that the national honour has been inſulted, or the national dignity diſgraced, I will without heſitation declare my opinion, which is, that this would be a fair, legitimate cauſe for recommencing hoſtilities.—I muſt, however, hear a very ſtrong caſe made out, before I can give my vote for replunging the country in thoſe diſaſters which a calamitous conteſt had produced, and from which we were ſo recently delivered. Though I contend that honour is the only legitimate foundation of war, I do not mean to deny that other circumſtances may come in aid of its force. As to the preſent circumſtances of Europe, I ſee no ground of war, ſo far as this country is concerned.—There never was a period, ſir, in which this country enjoyed more internal proſperity or more profound tranquillity; there never was a time when every conſideration of the ſoundeſt policy more ſtrongly ſuggeſted the propriety of cultivating the continuance of peace. Without referring to the calamities of the laſt ten years, I aſk gentlemen, fairly, whether in purſuing this policy the country ever had more fair play?—It is my own firm conviction that there is on the part of the French people, as well as the French government, a ſtrong deſire to reſtore their commerce to new activity, and their manufactures to new life; and this, I believe, is the field in which, if any conteſt is to be carried on between the two countries, they wiſh the diſpute to be conducted. Of the reſult of ſuch a rivalſhip, we have, ſir, ſurely very little room for apprehenſion, as in ſuch a conteſt we ſhould be certain of victory, and every intermediate ſtep in our progreſs would only afford new facilities for increaſing our ſuperiority and augmenting our improvement. It would be abſurd, indeed, to pretend that this fair proſpect may not be marred; but of this I am perfectly convinced, that it muſt be a very ſtrong caſe which would juſtify the recommencement of hoſtilities, inſtead of employing our reſources in cultivating the arts of peace. Is there a man in this houſe or in this country who, after the diſaſters which have been ſuſtained during the progreſs of a wild and deſtructive conteſt, would, without continental ſupport, again renew a conteſt with France, without any ſupport but that derived from the co-operation of a few German princes, whoſe troops might be ſubſidized to engage in our cauſe? I truſt that ſo extravagant a project will not again be adopted; if, contrary to every ſuggeſtion of expediency, and every dictate of policy, it ſhould be embraced, it requires little political ſagacity to foreſee that the reſult would be incalculably diſaſtrous. The firſt and grand object which we ought to have in view is ſecurity, and though the immenſe aggrandiſement of French influence and French power is doubtleſs a ſubject of deep regret, which no man laments more than I do, yet this very aggrandiſement is with me a grand cauſe of accuſation againſt the late miniſters, by whoſe obſtinacy and miſconduct it was obtained. But, ſir, let gentlemen who hold this language reflect, that with the knowledge of the continent being in the 'unſatisfactory

ſtate,' which the noble lord deſcribed on a former occaſion, the treaty of peace had notwithſtanding received the approbation of the houſe and the country. Who was not aware that the power of France was increaſed to a degree which naturally excited jealouſy on the part of this country; who did not take this into his contemplation when called upon to give his vote on the merits of the treaty of peace? no one pretends that this was not known: but, knowing this, ſeeing this, ſtating this, it is impoſſible for any rational man to hold them up now as grounds of renewing the conteſt between the two countries. A great deal has been ſaid, ſir, about the diſpoſition of the people of this country in favour of a renewal of the war. This, I have no heſitation in affirming to be completely falſe. Of all the fictitious crimes which ever were imputed to the people of England, and certainly they have often been accuſed of crimes of which they were incapable, even in thought, I do pronounce this to be one of the moſt groundleſs that ever was invented to injure the national character, and ariſes, ſir, from the coalition of ſome newſpapers, who affect to hold out this as the real diſpoſition of the people, though I believe in my conſcience that they are, at this moment, as eager to cultivate the bleſſings of peace, as at any former period. Mankind, ſir, have been too often ſacrificed to the ambition of princes, and to the intrigues of parties; but if the publiſhers of newſpapers are to be the means of plunging the nation again into a deſtructive conteſt, it will be the moſt baſe and ignoble cauſe in which ever a people was engaged. But we are told that a moſt conſiderable body in this country, the commercial intereſt, are ſtrongly actuated with a deſire that the war ſhould be renewed, but to this repreſentation I am not diſpoſed to give my aſſent. The merchants in this country are too liberal, and too reſpectable a body of men to have any wiſh to replunge their country into all thoſe calamities, from which ſhe has juſt begun to emerge, from any hope of gain ariſing from contracts with government, or from any of the other means of emolument which ſpring out of a ſtate of war, and which to one claſs are the ſources of aggrandiſement, while to the community they are only pregnant with miſery. If, however, the fact is as repreſented, I ſhould feel diſpoſed almoſt to wiſh the reverſe of thoſe ages of ſplendid achievement which diſtinguiſhed the hiſtory of antiquity. If human beings are to periſh to gratify any paſſion of our nature, I ſhould rather that their blood ſhould flow to gratify the romantic ambition of an Alexander, than to fill the coffers of a cold calculating body of unfeeling merchants. Let us not be accuſed, ſir, of a wiſh to renew thoſe diſaſters which for ten years have deſolated Europe, to open afreſh thoſe wounds which have ſo long afflicted ſuffering humanity; let us not diſturb the peace of the continent when our interference could produce no beneficial effect; when we are in a ſtate of domeſtic tranquillity, of flattering internal proſperity, and our commerce, as far as the nature of human affairs juſtifies anticipation, is becoming daily more extended. There is one other point, ſir, on which I ſhall make one or two obſervations. At the commencement of the late war, the houſe, and I believe I may add, the country, were as it were hurried into the conteſt by the expectation that the ſtruggle was one which would not be arduous during its continuance, or protracted in its duration. Fatal experience has, however, ſufficiently demonſtrated the fallacy of ſuch anticipations, and will, I hope, prevent our being again hurried into any new war on the expectation of its only laſting one campaign. I truſt that miniſters will weigh well the nature and the conſequence of ſuch a ſtep, before they once more give up the certain benefits of repoſe for the uncertain chances of war. The interference of France with reſpect to the German indemnities, is a ſubject of complaint; but did not miniſters know, that there was an interference naturally to be expected? The language of the late miniſters was explicit: They told us, ſir, that it was not for the intereſts of this country to treat in conjunction with Auſtria. She had conſulted her ſeparate intereſts, and we were freed from our engagements. As we were unwilling to ſhare in the advantages, we had no right to complain of conſequences eaſily foreſeen, and of effects eaſily anticipated. France, as might have been expected, did interfere in the arrangement of the German indemnities, and Ruſſia has been induced to join in the ſame object, and I think that this interference is in ſome points of view not unfavourable to the intereſts of this country, as they may be collaterally affected. I have only to conclude with expreſſing my ardent hope that peace is the firſt object of the government, as I am convinced it is the ſtrongeſt wiſh of the people, and with giving the addreſs my moſt cordial ſupport.

Mr. CANNING ſaid, he was a friend to the addreſs, on the principle that it recommended a ſyſtem of vigour which ſeemed too long to have been wanting in our national councils. After ſome animadverſions on the late treaty of peace, the right hon. member concluded a very able ſpeech by exhibiting a ſuccinct view of the deficiency of miniſters in their diplomatic tranſactions, which he illuſtrated with particular reference to Ruſſia, whoſe alliance had been unaccountably loſt under the moſt favourable circumſtances.

Lord HAWKESBURY addreſſed the ſpeaker to the following purport—'Sir, the different gentlemen who have gone before me have all agreed in voting for the addreſs, but they differ moſt materially in the reaſons for which they ſupport it. The opinions that ſome gentlemen have expreſſed upon the ſubject, are in direct oppoſition to thoſe which others have delivered; for my part, I agree in many things with the right hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt (Mr. Canning) and alſo with the hon. gentleman who preceded him (Mr. Fox); but there are many points on which I cannot agree with them. I cannot agree with the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fox) that no events can have happened ſince the definitive treaty, which can have altered the relative ſituation of the two countries, and that therefore every perſon who approved of the preliminary, or of the definitive treaty, muſt neceſſarily be averſe to any renewal of hoſtilities, on account of the preſent ſtate of the continent. Sir, I know the direct contrary to be the fact; I know many men who did approve of the definitive treaty, on the ground that at the time, and under the circumſtances it was ſigned, this country had no ally on the continent that could give any effectual aſſiſtance in reſtoring the balance of Europe to its former ſtate; they therefore thought it more adviſeable to make peace, and cloſe the accounts of war (leaving Europe in the ſituation ſhe then was) than to purſue the war merely for continental objects; but at the ſame time they thought that this country ſhould view with the utmoſt jealouſy and watchfulneſs the further encroachments of France. Now, ſir, I can aſſure that hon. gentleman (Mr. Fox) that many of thoſe perſons do conſider the ſtate of Europe to have been materially changed by the events which have happened ſince the ſigning of that treaty, and that thoſe events have altered materially the relative power and ſituation of France and Great Britain. I muſt alſo differ very much indeed from what has fallen from the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning). I will not pretend to explain that which he has ſuppoſed me and the reſt of his majeſty's miniſters to have ſaid upon that occaſion: but I will anſwer, without heſitation, moſt of the queſtions the right hon. gentleman has been pleaſed to aſk. In the firſt place, he has aſked—on what principle did his majeſty's miniſters proceed in ſigning the peace? To this I ſhall anſwer, on the following principle, which appears to me perfectly clear, intelligible and definite:—We conceived, that as far as the ſeparate intereſts of Great Britain were concerned, the peace was ſufficiently honourable and advantageous. We retained ſome important ſettlements, which are, no doubt, a valuable acceſſion to the Britiſh empire: and if we gave up a part of our conqueſts, it was no more than had been done in all preceding wars. With reſpect to the affairs of the continent of Europe, we did as much as we could by negociation, but we were obliged to leave them in a very unſatisfactory ſtate, (not to give it a harder term) If we then appeared for a moment to loſe ſight of the intereſts of the nations on the continent, it was, becauſe we had no ally from whom we could expect any efficient co-operation; and therefore, as the continent had made its own peace, his majeſty's miniſters thought it better to ſign the peace they had made, than to continue the war without an ally, merely for the purpoſe of trying how its chances might improve the ſtate of the continental powers of Europe; they thought it better to huſband the reſources of the country, and ſuffer the ſpirit of the nation which had been ſomewhat depreſſed by the burdens of the war, to gain freſh ſtrength and vigour; with this view they thought the experiment of peace as ſafe as that of war; with this view they ſigned the definitive treaty, and were ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain the treaty they had ſigned, if France could be content to leave Europe in any thing like the ſituation which the treaty left it in. Sir, there is another obſervation on which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) has laid great ſtreſs. He ſuppoſes, that I and the reſt of his majeſty's miniſters congratulated the nation (at the time we defended the treaty) that henceforward this country would not be involved in the diſputes of the continent, that henceforward we ſhould pay our excluſive attention to the intereſts of our commerce and our manufactures, and to thoſe ſources which conſtitute the ſeparate wealth and proſperity of this em-

pire. Sir, if that right hon. gentleman had been in his place during theſe diſcuſſions, he never could have ſo miſconceived what fell from me and from his majeſty's miniſters. I ſhall now ſtate, moſt expreſly, and in a manner not to be miſunderſtood, my opinion on that ſubject. Sir, I now think, and have always thought, that it was impoſſible for a great nation, like this, bearing a high conſideration among the nations of Europe, connected with all the world by its extended commerce, to pretend to abſtract itſelf from the conſideration of all that paſſes out of its own limits, to endeavour to ſeparate and inſulate itſelf from all that concerns the reſt of the univerſe, to which it is attached by the ties of commerce, to which it is indebted for its proſperity and happineſs. No, ſir, I never expreſſed ſuch a ſentiment. My opinion on this ſubject has remained unaltered, and I am very ready to avow it. Countries have duties as well as individuals. Nations, as well as individuals, are connected by the common tie, (by which it has pleaſed the creator of all things to bind the human race together) the ſenſe of mutual wants, and the neceſſity of relieving one another; from this common feeling, which belongs to humanity, it is in vain for any individual to expect to ſeparate himſelf; it is in vain alſo for any nation to dream of inſulating itſelf from the reſt of the univerſe, and impoſſible for even thoſe who cry out the loudeſt for this ſelfiſh policy, to abſtract themſelves from conſidering with the moſt lively emotions what paſſes in the neighbouring countries. If it is almoſt impoſſible for any country to remain in that complete apathy and indifference to what paſſes around it, how can a country like Great Britain connected by commerce and by ſcience with every nation, ceaſe to feel itſelf intereſted in what concerns their fate, even if its own deareſt intereſts (as well as its ſecurity) were not intimately connected with the condition of other countries? So far, ſir, I have ſpoken my opinion of the duties of ſtates in general. I ſhall now as openly and candidly declare my opinion of the duties of different ſtates, as they are either great or ſmall. I think, ſir, that ſmall ſtates (being in more immediate danger of deſtruction by the chances of war) may be more juſtifiable in concentrating their cares and attention to the preſervation of their own exiſtence than large ſtates, and thoſe who rank as great nations in the univerſe can be conſiſtent with their honour. With great ſtates, ſir, I am convinced, that an expanded benevolence, a warm intereſt in the proſperity of other nations, is not only their higheſt honour, but alſo their beſt policy. But, ſir, when I declare thoſe ſentiments, I hope it will not be ſuppoſed that I approve of a nation acting in the ridiculous ſpirit of knight-errantry, throwing down its gauntlet to the other nations of the univerſe, and acting the part of a buſy medler in all diſputes; and yet, ſir, this has been the policy on which this country has ſometimes acted, but on which I truſt it has forborne to act any longer. To the queſtion which has been aſked, why his majeſty's miniſters have not interfered upon this or that continental arrangement, I ſhall reply by ſhowing that it never has been the practice of this country to attempt to regulate, alone, the affairs of the continent. Every gentleman in this houſe muſt remember the ſad fate of Poland, a country ſuperior to France in extent, equal in fertility and natural advantages, and inferior to no other in Europe for gallant ſpirit, patriotiſm, and honour; and yet this nation has been blotted out of the map of Europe, and its name effaced from the nations of the earth. Great Britain witneſſed the melancholy ſcene; its government and its people felt, with the moſt lively ſympathy, for the fate of that brave people, but we were not able to aſſiſt them, and therefore did not attempt it. There was another pretty remarkable inſtance in our hiſtory, where our government was certainly well inclined to interfere, but conceived its interference would be improper on the ſame grounds. At the latter end of the reign of king William, ſhortly before the Succeſſion war, when Louis accepted the will and the ſucceſſion of the crown of Spain to his family, the government of this country felt moſt ſtrongly the danger and prejudice that would reſult to the intereſts of this country by this ſucceſſion; but yet feeling themſelves unable to oppoſe it ſingly, they did not at that time attempt to diſpute it. Sir, I do not conceive it neceſſary to produce more inſtances from our hiſtory to prove, what indeed appears to me perfectly clear, that ſo far from a nation being compelled by honour to interfere in caſes above its ſtrength, it would on the contrary compromiſe its honour by threatening when it had not ſtrength, or involving itſelf in an unequal conteſt. With reſpect to the preſent ſtate of this country and the continent, and the different negociations which have been carried on, the different remonſtrances or

notes which may have been ſent to different powers, this is a ſubject of ſuch delicacy that I am ſure the houſe will excuſe me from anſwering. Any thing which my duty, as one of his majeſty's miniſters, does not oblige me to conceal, I ſhall anſwer without reſerve. As to the chances of war for Continental purpoſes, I aſk, is there any general obſerver of the events which have paſſed and are paſſing, who can ſuppoſe, we would have any well-grounded expectation of an important co-operation from any of the great powers of Europe? Can any thing leſs than the poweful co-operation of the great Continental powers oppoſe a barrier to the deſigns of France on the Continent? or, is not ſome time neceſſary to recruit the exhauſted ſpirit and ſtrength of this country, and of Europe? As to the events which have happened on the Continent ſince the ſigning of the peace, I muſt make a few obſervations upon them. 1ſt. As to the German indemnities. Certainly nothing could be more unjuſt than the principle on which they were decided. Under the name of indemnities, ſome ſtates favoured by France got infinitely more than they loſt, while others received the moſt miſerable compenſation: but this was what muſt have been expected. As for Switzerland, I will moſt poſitively aſſert, that none of the misfortunes which have fallen on that brave people, can at all be attributed to his majeſty's government. We could not ſave them, but we never inſtigated or encouraged them in the reſiſtance which they have made to the mandates of France. I muſt alſo advert to the inſufficiency that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) ſuppoſes in his majeſty's preſent miniſters to conduct the affairs of the nation, in the preſent arduous criſis. Sir, no man will more readily join than myſelf, in expreſſing the high ſenſe which I feel for the great abilities of Mr. Pitt. I approved of the meaſures of his adminiſtration, and ſupported them; but the laſt year of his adminiſtration proved that the greateſt miniſters cannot command events. When he conſidered it a duty to his feelings on a particular queſtion to retire from office, I, and the reſt of thoſe who excepted the government of this country, felt ourſelves in the moſt painful ſituation; the event of the war had been unfortunate, and a kind of diſmay pervaded the public mind; the gentleman conceives the battle of Copenhagen terminated the diſputes with the Northern powers. I aſſure him, poſitively, that after that event, and after the death of the emperor Paul, we had as difficult a negociation as ever this country was engaged in, to induce the leading perſonages of the Ruſſian court to abandon their favourite ſcheme of neutral rights; and as for the Egyptian expedition, although I moſt fully approve of the plan, yet its ſucceſs was by no means ſo certain as that gentleman ſeems to ſuppoſe; to be convinced of that, he need only conſult the details of that campaign, or converſe with the officers who ſerved in the expedition; and, ſir, I truſt that thoſe miniſters who have been found equal to thoſe arduous ſituations, who have never yet compromiſed the honour or the intereſts of the country, will be able to put it in ſuch a ſtate of preparation for defence, as will defeat the ambition, and baffle the deſigns of any enemy. It has been uniform! your principle to reſiſt unjuſt aggreſſion from any foreign power; and if a ſtand muſt be made, to make it in the firſt inſtance. I truſt that this country will long preſerve its dignity, ſecurity, and proſperity, under thoſe principles which have hitherto directed the conduct of the goverment.'

Mr. WINDHAM.—'Sir, if in our preſent alarming ſtate and awful criſis on the firſt day of the firſt ſeſſion of the firſt aſſembly in the world, when deſtruction ſeems to be coming upon us with haſty ſtrides, ſuch language as we have heard to-night be ſanctioned by parliament, then, too, I conſider we are loſt indeed. Much as I have known the of talents of an hon. gentleman, who ſpoke ſome time ago, (Mr. Fox) it ſeems to me as if he conſtantly loſt all the powers of his mind, when ſpeaking on the ſubject of the French revolution. He then ſeems to loſe the diſtinctive marks of his character, and feelings of his mind. He ſees nothing in that great and portentous operation but a common circumſtance. It is merely, with him, a change of government. It is like a ſhip tacking about, and there is no kind of danger to be apprehended. I remember he was often very conſiſtent in this reſpect; for at one time he conſiders it as a thing of no moment; and, at others, as a wonderful production, a ſtupendous monument of human wiſdom. 'Sir, theſe ſtupendous monuments are not common things; if they are not well built, and upon ſound principles, they may get a little out of the perpendicular, and then down they fall, and cruſh every thing that lays in their way—churches, palaces, and all! But, oh! ſays the gentleman, this French revolution of itſelf is quite an innocent thing; do'nt meddle nor make with it, it will do no harm in the world; it is only made

vicious by ill-treatment and provocation; do let it alone, and all is ſafe.—But it is rather ſtrange, that with all this natural goodneſs, it ſhould be diſpoſed to attack both friends and foes! Now, the hon. gentleman, however, ſaw no rivalry on the part of this French ſyſtem toward us, but a rivalry in commerce, an emulation in manufacture, in trade! By way of anſwer to theſe looſe and unfounded repreſentations of the ſtate and diſpoſitions of France, I ſhall ſtate my view of the ſubject as ſhortly as poſſible. We are told to wait patiently and confidently the iſſue of this new rivalry and conteſt! But wo'nt it ſoon come to ſome other kind of conteſt? Has this republic no other powers to uſe, which ſhe will bring in againſt our commercial ſuperiority? Don't every day's experience tell us to anticipate ſomething of this kind? Country is falling after country, and throne after throne, until like a denouement of a tragedy, the whole cataſtrophe is completed.

'The news but one day old doth ſhame
the teller.'

Sir, I am ſerious when I ſay to this houſe, that I believe this country touches on its diſſolution. Its ruin, ſir, is ready and near at hand. We are going 'the way of all fleſh.' When I am queſtioned by perſons out of this houſe, or by members within theſe walls, why I think ſo, I feel myſelf diſpoſed to aſk them in return, inſtead of an anſwer, why they don't think ſo too? When I conſider the ſtate of Europe, I think of a ſtory I have heard of a man, who having been dead a few years, revived, and returning to his old neighbourhood, found every thing changed, and eagerly enquired after the neighbours, &c. &c. he had left there; when, to his aſtoniſhment, all had undergone an unſuſpected and fatal revolution. So, if any ſtateſman, living in Europe ſome years ago, were to return and look about for the kingdoms and ſtates he once knew, what would be his ſurpriſe! What's become of Holland? A ſort of province to France! Where's Switzerland? Oh! pretty well! Under the care of France! Where's Piedmont? Juſt gone, Sir, dead! Where's Spain? A dependant of France! Where's Portugal? Gone after Spain! Genoa, Parma, Milan, in ſhort, all Italy? All gone!!! Auſtria ſeems to ſubſiſt: but ſhe is enfeebled, and reduced, and unable to meet her foe; but obliged to witneſs his advances, ſtep by ſtep, to her final deſtruction. Where's the whole ſyſtem of the Germanic body? The edifice that has laſted ſo many ages? Why, the materials exiſt, but the building has been pulled down, and France is taking ſuch of them as ſhe chooſes, and dividing the reſt among her creatures! Would he not find this country almoſt the only remaining one which French rapacity had not ſeized? And would not fear predominate over hope for his native country? We know (ſaid Mr. W.) that the French revolution is a devouring peſtilence, which the more it has deſtroyed, the more it is capable of deſtroying. We know in this country the rule of three, which ſays that if ſo much power will give ſo much effect, what will ſo much more accompliſh? But here we are to obſerve that it operates in a compound ratio, for in the ſame proportion as the power is increaſed, the reſiſtance is diminiſhed. What had France done in the laſt ſix months? Look at the map—meaſure her progreſs, not by countries and provinces, but by degrees of longitude and latitude. Look to her ſituation and her population; the former was in the centre of Europe, and the latter, counting the power which ſhe could influence, was perhaps between 50 and 60 millions. But it was ſaid that France was always more populous than this country, and that therefore the danger is not increaſed. Let it be conſidered, that there was formerly a counterpoiſe on the Continent to her numbers, and that at the preſent moment this counterpoiſe forms, in a great degree, a part of her own number. When he looked to the local ſituation of France, and the diſciplined ſtate of her armies, he could not but addreſs the houſe in the words of Macbeth, and ſay,

——'Can ye behold ſuch ſights as theſe,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
While mine are blanch'd with fear?'

The only conſoling argument held forth was the reduction of our expences, as if any ſaving of ours could keep pace in effect with the political influence of France. But for theſe ſavings we were ſtill to depend on the mercy of France. She might find us employment in petty armaments, and continued expences; and it was to be remembered, that a man might ſpend as much in chaiſe-hire between London and Hounſlow, as if he had gone to the greater diſtance of Bath or Edinburgh. Such a ſaving plan may ſuit a miniſter, but it could never meet the regard of a ſtateſman—He could not ſee, on a general view, by what law of nature or neceſſity the commerce and manufactures of the world were to be concentrated in this country. France had influence to counteract them, if ſhe did not deem them beneath her notice,

She probably looked to be the patrician or military power, the citadel and garriſon of the weſtern nation. She was, however, to us as the wolf—we muſt either beat her, or be eaten by her. We had failed in the great object of the late war, which was to curb her exceſſive power, and from thence proceeded all his apprehenſions. It was ſaid that the aggrandiſement of France was not to be dreaded, as ſhe had manifeſted no hoſtile intentions. He was warranted on the contrary in ſaying, from the information of intelligent men who had viſited France ſince the peace, that the mind of that country was hoſtile to us—that they diſregarded, comparatively, their territorial acquiſitions—and their ſole vengeance was directed againſt England, which they regarded as the cauſe and ſource of all their ſufferings. They were in conſequence aiming a mortal blow at our commerce, which they properly regarded as the foundation of our credit and capital. They had within the laſt twelve months launched no leſs than 13 ſhips of war, of which ſeven were of the line. They had imported in that time, and in Britiſh and American ſhips, 10,000 tons of hemp from the Baltic, which was equal to one year's conſumption of the Britiſh navy in time of war. The expedition to St. Domingo was the greateſt that had ever been equipped in the ſame ſpace of time. They appeared, in fact, to enjoy full credit at the very ſame time when we were jetting at their poverty. There was nothing in the conduct of France which did not favour of enmity, and yet thoſe who warned this country of her deſigns were treated as firebrands and diſturbers of the peace of the great weſtern nation. He was not prepared to ſay that we ſhould go to war immediately, but he muſt ſay, that, in his opinion, its perils would be greatly done away by a judicious anticipation. He truſted that miniſters would not part with any thing, which, through accident or precaution, remained in their hands. If theſe were given up, in all probability they would be ſo many inſtruments immediately employed againſt us. If we began to act, we might hope to ſee the continental powers ariſe in our favour. A war, was in fact, the only chance for our ſafety. If we ſurrendered that which we had now in our power, our ſafety was gone, and our deſtruction was inevitable. It was now come to that paſs with us, that it was '*Aut Cæſar aut nullus.*' We were either to be reduced to the abject ſituation of Spain, or converted into a province, for the purpoſe of growing timber for the navy of France, and ſo producing a hardy race of men to recruit her armies. He was far from inſtilling into the public mind unneceſſary apprehenſions, but he was deſirous that the people ſhould be appriſed of their danger, and that miniſters, by a future attention to the public good would expiate their ſins for the paſt. He concluded with conjuring the houſe to recollect the dying words of that great and illuſtrious patriot, the late earl of Chatham, whoſe laſt political exertions, and whoſe laſt ſentiments were uttered with a reſolution, 'that ſooner than ſubmit to any thing derogatory to the honour of Great Britain, he would pawn the laſt ſhirt he had.'

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER noticed the terms uſed by the right hon. gentleman oppoſite to him who ſpoke laſt, when in his ſpeech he adverted to the preſent ſituation of the country, and would have the houſe believe "it was rapidly rolling on to ruin and deſtruction." He could not patiently ſit and hear ſuch ſentiments uttered, without making ſuch a reply as, he truſted, would convince the houſe the terms were as ill-applied as the ideas whereon they were founded, were groundleſs. On the contrary, he was proud to ſay, that at no period of our hiſtory had deſpondency ſo little to fear, or hope, ſo much to expect; we ſtood pre-eminently high in the ſcale of nations, and defied, as he truſted we ſhould continue to defy, all competitors. As to the part he had taken relative to the peace, he was inclined to believe that mankind would acquit him of intending otherwiſe than well to his country; and he could aſſure the houſe, that if he were to take a retroſpect of his paſt life, and fix on that period of it which could afford him moſt gratification, that which furniſhed him with the opportunity of making the peace, he ſhould always conſider the moſt fortunate part of it. He was not ignorant, more than other men, of the aggrandiſement of France, or of its increaſing power; but it muſt be ſomething more than the arguments which he had heard that night, that ſhould induce him to think that war now would tend to reduce them. France, from the very earlieſt periods of its hiſtory, was earneſtly looking to aggrandiſement, and Louis XIV. had nearly gratified the favourite projects of the nation by his ambition and ſucceſs. And if men in modern days believe that the ſpirit originally infuſed there has departed, they are very much miſtaken. But his majeſty's

miniſters, appriſed of that, would guard againſt any event that might, by ſuch ambition, affect the intereſts of their country, and prepare to avenge them accordingly; at the ſame time it was highly imprudent to embark in a war, from which no poſſible good could ariſe, though he would have the world know we were prepared for the alternative. War was a certain evil; peace was a certain good; and it behoved us to take our chance for the continuance of it. (*A cry of hear, hear!*) Gentlemen had dwelt much upon the reduced ſtate of our military and naval ſtrength; but he deſired the houſe to look to the peace eſtabliſhment in 1784, juſt after the American war. There they would find, that the extent of the preſent peace eſtabliſhment far exceeded it. At preſent there was no reduction of the regular infantry, as was uſual, after a definitive treaty, ſave only that diminution of the militia, which the exiſting laws required. In the cavalry, certainly ſome reduction had taken place. In 1786, juſt after all our differences were adjuſted with Europe and America, our navy conſiſted of 115 ſhips of war, now it conſiſts of 207. At the breaking out of this laſt war, the peace eſtabliſhment conſiſted of 15,000, but now it compriſed 46,000; at that time we had but 23 ſail of the line in commiſſion, now we had 55. As to our finances, we find that the amount of Britiſh exports in 1801 was twenty-three millions, whereas in 1802 it would amount to 27,500,000l. and the revenue in one year has increaſed upward of 4,400,000l. Of the floating debt, which at the beginning of the year exceeded 38,000,000l. the two firſt quarters already reduced it to 23 millions; and he had every reaſonable hope that, by the year ending the 5th of January 1803, it would be reduced to 14 millions, including the 3 millions due to the bank, 1,500,000l. exchequer bills, and 400,000l. due on navy bills, outſtanding for the laſt year. Thus ſtating the ſituation of this country, he had little to fear from the fate of Europe; but whatever might be the fate of Europe, he deſired to know how much better Europe would be balanced by a war than it could be by a peace, or whether the dignity of man in any part of the world could be maintained by blood and ruin? He believed not. Yet, much as he abhorred war, he deſired it might be as well known and underſtood, that ſooner than the nation ſhould loſe an atom of her honour, he would himſelf reſort to the expedient ſtated by the right hon. gentleman, and 'pawn his laſt ſhirt.' In no one inſtance had his majeſty's government compromiſed the dignity of the crown or its honour; they were deſirous and earneſt for peace, but they were not to be diſcouraged, if driven to the alternative of war. They hoped the beſt, but they would be prepared for the worſt, and, doing their duty manfully, abide the event of either. There was, and he lamented the circumſtance exceedingly, a party in this country, who ſought to revive quarrels, excite piques, and encourage jealouſies and apprehenſions between the two countries. Happily, they had hitherto been diſappointed; and he was in hopes that the zeal of the people, aſſembling round the government, would defeat their machinations: he mentioned this to guard the houſe and the country againſt their devices. —He concluded a very energetic ſpeech with aſſuring the houſe, that he would abide the reſult of his own conduct, and deſired only to be judged by it.

Mr. GRENVILLE ſaid, his ſentiments, with regard to the preſent addreſs, exactly coincided with thoſe of his right hon. friend Mr. Windham.

Lord CASTLEREAGH ſupported the addreſs.—Sir H. MILDMAY was anxiouſly in favour of a large military eſtabliſhment.—Mr. WHITBREAD ſaw no danger of interruption to the peace, which he hoped might be laſting.

At one o'clock in the morning the queſtion was put, and the addreſs was carried unanimouſly.

Wedneſday, Nov. 24.

Mr. TRENCH this day brought up the report of the addreſs, which gave riſe to a debate that continued till one o'clock in the morning.—Mr. Wilberforce was ſtrenuous for the maintenance of peace, contending that the people were averſe to a renewal of the war, and that ſhould miniſters plunge the country into hoſtilities, they would merit its execration.—Gen. Gaſcoigne, Gen. Maitland, and the ſecretary at war, deprecated any meaſures leading to hoſtility: they however truſted to the wiſdom of miniſters to keep the country in ſuch a ſtate of preparation as to be ready to repel any aggreſſion.

Lord TEMPLE was alſo deſirous that the peace might be maintained: he aſſerted, however, that the preſent adminiſtration were ſo wholly deſtitute of talents and energy, as to be unfit to conduct the affairs of the empire, either in peace or in war.

Mr. Fox replied to lord Temple, whoſe object he conceived to be, not by the removal of miniſters to break the peace, but that his lordſhip and his lordſhip's friends might change places with adminiſtration.

Mr. Wyndham, Lord Hawkeſbury, and Mr. Canning, ſeverally ſpoke, maintaining the opinions they had laſt night advanced.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that France had not gained by the peace thoſe things which had been ſtated. She ſtill had not taken poſſeſſion of Louiſiana: it was to be proved whether ſhe had gained St. Domingo; there was a Britiſh fleet in the Mediterranean ſufficient to check her in that quarter, and there was no ſort of danger that the torrent would ſpread to India. The effect of again re-plunging the country into war, would be to make war perpetual. After all the lamentation that had been made about the places given up to France, and the extenſion of territory on her part, the whole amount of the different complaints ſeemed to be, that the fleets of Great Britain could not navigate through the interior of the continent, for it was evident to every body, that in thoſe places where alone redreſs could be had, our forces could not operate either in peace or in war. Some obſervations had been made on the paper-war lately carried on between this country and France. With reſpect to this country, he thought it was highly indecent and unmanly to uſe the language of exaſperation toward that government with which we were at peace; but at the ſame time, ſuch was his regard for the freedom of that conſtitution under which we lived, that he would not lay his finger on the Britiſh preſs, or abridge its liberty in the ſlighteſt degree, with any view to ſuppreſs thoſe publications to which he alluded. There was not one conſequence reſulting from thoſe publications, which was not light and inſignificant compared to ſuch an outrage. He muſt obſerve that the preſſes of both countries abuſed each other, and ſentiments of diſguſt were excited on both ſides. He could aſſure the houſe that it would be the ſtudy of miniſters to ſteer clear between hoſtility on the one hand, and humiliating compromiſes on the other—that they would maintain the honour of the country, and always keep a ſteady eye on the preſervation of peace, without expoſing themſelves to thoſe unjuſt imputations thrown out againſt them.

Friday, November 26.

The Speaker took the chair, before four o'clock, and reported to the houſe, that their addreſs had been preſented to his majeſty, who received the ſame, and was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

'Gentlemen,

'I return you my ſincere thanks for this dutiful and loyal addreſs, which affords me a freſh proof of your attachment to my perſon and government; and it gives me great pleaſure to receive this additional aſſurance of the high intereſt you take for the proſperity and welfare of my people.'

Ordered, 'That his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer be entered on the journals.'

Wedneſday, December 1.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply.

Sir Philip Stephens moved, that 50,000 ſeamen, including 12,000 marines, ſhould be granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of the enſuing year.—Agreed to.

The following ſums were then voted:—

For the wages of theſe ſeamen	£1,227,500
For victualling the ſhips -	1,235,000
For wear and tear -	1,950,000
For ordnance and ſea ſervice -	162,500

Friday, December 3.

The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means;

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, 'I riſe to make the motion of which I yeſterday gave notice—and firſt it is my intention to move the renewal for the year 1803, of the annual duties upon malt, mum, perry, and cyder;—of four ſhillings in the pound upon all places, penſions, and offices; and of the duties on ſugar, tobacco, &c. To theſe, as being the annual motions, I preſume there will be no objection, and therefore I ſhall content myſelf with ſimply moving them; but I have a further reſolution to propoſe, I mean an iſſue of 5,000,000l. exchequer bills, which I ſhall take the liberty to preface with a few obſervations.'

The previous annual duties were then ſeverally put and agreed to, and

The chancellor of the exchequer proceeded as follows:—'It cannot be neceſſary to ſtate to the committee the advantage derived by the country from the iſſuing and circulation of that medium, known by the name of exchequer bills. The only object to be looked to in their management is, that the quantity iſſued be apportioned to the actual amount of the ſervice required, and to the ſtate of the money market. Now this quantity muſt vary with peace or war. Immediately be-

fore the commencement of the laſt war, the exchequer bills iſſued and then in circulation, amounted to 9 478,000l. In the beginning of November 1801, they amounted to upward of 29.000,000l, and at the time I am now ſpeaking, in conſequence of reductions that have ſince taken place, they may be eſtimated at 25,080,000l. In this laſt ſum I compriſe 8,500,000l funded by virtue of an act of laſt ſeſſion. The navy debt in 1793, amounted to 3,344,197l, and in 1802, to 7,110,807l, to which may be added 1,178,000l, being the amount of what iſſued out of the ſupplies of 1802, making a total of 8,000,000l and upward. This ſum has, however, been ſince reduced nearly one half, leaving a reſidue of about 4,500,000l, as the preſent amount of the navy debt; ſo that there has been an actual reduction of the unfunded debt of the country in the laſt year of 18,000,000l.—The amount of exchequer bills at preſent outſtanding, I have already ſtated at 25,000,000l, but in that I compriſe thoſe due to the bank to be paid at a remote day, and thoſe charged on the land tax, &c. and to be paid as the revenues of the year come in; both of which may, therefore, be conſidered as bills not in the market. Excluding then from 25,080,000l the 900,000l charged upon the annual taxes, there will be a remainder of 24,180,000l, inſtead of the 32,000,000l in circulation at the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament. In this 24,000,000l, are alſo comprieed exchequer bills not in the market, to the amount of 3,000,000l, charged upon the renewal of the bank charter, and payable in 1806. Alſo 2,296,000l and upward, charged upon the revenues of 1801, and I have alſo to include a further ſum of 1,500,000l, the reſidue of the advance of 2,000,000l in the hands of the bank. It is now intended to provide additional exchequer bills to ſupply the place of the 2,600.000l, bearing an intereſt of 3½d. per day, which I propoſe to take out of the market, being the only exchequer bills in it at that rate of intereſt. It is alſo propoſed to add a further ſum of 1,500,000l. to pay off the reſidue of what is due upon advances by the bank. Theſe two ſums, with intereſt, conſtitute a ſum of 4,200,000l, for the taking up of which I propoſe now an iſſue of 5,000,000l, exchequer bills, which will leave a balance of 800,000l, as an additional aid for the public ſervice of the enſuing year. There is no doubt that the market will bear this iſſue without feeling any bad effect, as exchequer bills at the preſent moment bear a premium. Another infallible ſecurity againſt any evil tendency ariſes from the act by which exchequer bills muſt be received when tendered in payment of the king's taxes. At the preſent moment, I underſtand, the amount paid in that way, is very inconſiderable; which is a plain proof of the public demand for thoſe bills. But if I wanted further proof of it, I might refer to the ſtate of the public offices, at which the demand for exchequer bills is greater than the reſidue undiſpoſed of is ſufficient to ſatisfy. I now move, ſir, that a ſum of 5.000,000l be raiſed by loans or exchequer bills.'

The motion being put and carried, the report was brought up.

Wedneſday, December 8.

Upon the motion of the ſecretary at war, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply.

The SECRETARY at WAR roſe—He began by ſaying, that it was his duty to lay beforr the committee the propoſed eſtabliſhment of the army for the enſuing year. The eſtimates upon the table certainly exhibited the detail of an army larger conſiderably than any which had maintained by this country upon a peace eſtabliſhment. The main queſtion to be decided, in his opinion, was not the *quantum* of the force to be kept, but whether that force was neceſſary; and upon this point he did not imagine much could be ſaid in addition to the arguments uſed when the navy eſtimates were before the committee. The hon. gentleman here alluded to the arguments adduced upon that debate, which he combated with great force. He remarked that the preſent ſtate of France ſeemed to have realized the moſt ſanguine dreams of Louis XIV. That this country muſt be prepared for any emergency, not commit any act of aggreſſion or heedleſs violence, and at the ſame time reſiſt, in a bold and manly manner, any attack upon the national honour. He then entered into a detail of the ſtate of the French army as it at preſent ſtands, from which he ſhowed that the army of the republic amounted to upward of 400,000 men, excluſive of the late conſcript levy. Such being the caſe, it ſurely became indiſpenſable for England to have a force larger than ſhe ever had upon a peace eſtabliſhment. This counhad no right to calculate upon the duration of any peace, unleſs it was in poſſeſſion of the moſt effectual and efficient

means of self-defence. There was a conſtitutional objection to a large ſtanding army in time of peace, unleſs it was ſanctioned by parliament. This he was moſt readily diſpoſed to admit; but he had an anſwer to every objection of the kind in one ſhort word, namely, 'neceſſity.' The force intended to be kept up conſiſted of twenty-ſeven regiments of dragoon guards—the foot guards to remain upon their preſent eſtabliſhment. The total number of cavalry to be 17,250, and the foot guards to conſiſt of 6060. It was propoſed to maintain 102 battalions of infantry, the regiments of the line to be up to the 93d. The royals, being a very old and moſt valuable corps, the ſecond battalion of that regiment was not intended to be reduced.—The two battalions of the 52d, for the ſame reaſon, was alſo to be kept.—There were alſo five additional battalions of the 60th; and it was alſo, with the permiſſion of the committee, to include the 94th. Theſe regiments would conſiſt of ſeventy-five rank and file per company, except thoſe corps deſtined for ſervice in India, whoſe complement would be ſtill higher.—This ſtatement made up 102 battalions of infantry. The Weſt India regiments had been reduced from twelve to ſix, and it was propoſed to retain thoſe ſix regiments. The foreign corps now conſiſted only of four regiments:—1ſt, That called Stewart's regiment, a regiment conſpicuous for its ſervices; and three Swiſs corps. Theſe were intended to be retained upon their uſual eſtabliſhments. There were ſeveral other corps of inferior denomination; the ſtaff corps, the waggon corps, and the New South Wales corps, which were likewiſe intended to be kept up. The total number, therefore, to be retained, including the army in India, would amount to 128,909 men and officers. The general diſtribution of this force he ſhould ſtate to be 60,000 rank and file, including 15,000 cavalry, for Great Britain and Ireland—30,000 for the plantations and foreign garriſons, and the reſidue for the ſervice in India. The total expence of which, for guards, garriſons, &c. &c. he would eſtimate at 4,015,000l. In addition to the regiments of the line to be kept up, it had been deemed neceſſary to raiſe ſix new garriſon battalions in the room of invalids, which title had been aboliſhed as unſoldier like, and the difference upon this occaſion, in point of expence, did not exceed 50001. Theſe garriſon battalions would be found highly uſeful in protecting the coaſts, and would ſet regiments of the line at liberty to be employed upon other ſervice. The only army ſervices not before the committee were the full pay of the officers who retired at the peace, and the penſions to the men in Cheſſea and Kilmainham hoſpitals. He did not think they would be much higher than the ſum voted in 1801, and he imagined the whole expence would be covered by 5,500,000l, which was leſs than the total expence of the army in 1801 by 10,300,000l.—He then ſtated the ſavings by the barrack department ſince the peace, and the various officers who had retired on half-pay; the reduction of the militia, fencible, and foreign corps; and concluded a long ſpeech by moving, that the number of land forces for guards and garriſons for Great Britain, be 66,574 men, including non-commiſſioned officers, from the 25th of December 1802, to the 25th of December 1803.

The queſtion being put, Mr. Banks oppoſed the motion.—After a long and intereſting debate on the ſituation of the country, which the limits of our Magazine will not allow us to enter into, the reſolution was agreed to.

[To be continued.]

THEATRE.

A NEW Comic Opera, entitled FAMILY QUARRELS, was repreſented for the firſt time, at Covent-garden theatre, on Saturday, December 18.

CHARACTERS.

Sir Peppercorn Crabſtick, Mr. Munden; 'Squire Foxglove, Mr. Incledon; Muſhroom, Mr. Emery; Argus, Mr. Blanchard; Mr. Supplejack, Mr. Simmons; Charles Supplejack, Mr. Braham; Proteus, Mr. Fawcett.—Lady Patience Crabſtick, Miſs Chapman; Caroline Crabſtick, Miſs Waddy; Suſan, Signora Storace; Mrs. Supplejack, Mrs. Davenport; Lady Selina Sugarcane, Mrs. Mattocks; Betty Lilly, Mrs. Martyr.

The chief ſource of the Family Quarrels, ariſes from the pride of Mrs. Supplejack, who happened to be very remotely related to a noble family, and hence ſhe is conſtantly alluding to the dignity of her blood, and reproaching her huſband with the obſcurity of his kindred, hence too, ſhe is diſguſted with Crabſtick, becauſe

he is not above acknowledging that his fortune was derived from his induſtry in trade. Crabſtick had encouraged the addreſſes of Charles, the ſon of Supplejack, to his own daughter Caroline, but is induced to withdraw his conſent, after the young couple had become attached to each other; and at the opening of the piece, it appears, that he was reſolved to give her hand to Muſhroom, a man of deſperate fortune, who had ſought an aſylum from debt in parliament, and whoſe converſation is almoſt wholly made up of the forms of expreſſion uſed in the houſe of commons. But the chief reaſon which had induced Mrs. Supplejack to oppoſe the union between her ſon Charles and Caroline Crabſtick, is her ambition to have him married to lady Selina Sugarcane, the vain coquettiſh widow of a Weſt India planter, with a good fortune. The young couple endeavour to ſoften Crabſtick and Mrs. Supplejack, for Mrs. Crabſtick and Mr. Supplejack are too inſignificant to have any influence on the occaſion, but without effect. By the aid of Suſan, a ſervant in the houſe, Crabſtick and Proteus, a man out of place, an intercourſe is carried on between the lovers. Suſan diſguiſes herſelf as a gypſey, in order to carry a letter from Charles to Caroline. This letter is intercepted by Argus, a prying vigilant man, in the ſervice of Crabſtick. Proteus, however, who had aſſumed the garb of a Jew pedlar, gets admiſſion into Crabſtick's houſe, and finding the key of the chamber in which Caroline was confined, contrives to get her out of the houſe, and to lock up Argus in her place. The lovers are purſued, and Charles diſguiſes himſelf as a ſailor to eſcape ſuſpicion. In the mean time, Muſhroom finding that Caroline was engaged to another, and that lady Selina Sugarcane is much richer, pays his court to her with ſucceſs. At length, Charles and Caroline, by the generous aſſiſtance of Foxglove, a country ſquire, overcome all difficulties, and are married.—Crabſtick is at laſt reconciled, though the pride of Mrs. Supplejack ſtill holds out, and the piece concludes with the happineſs of the lovers.

The comic department of the piece is extremely well ſupported; and in the vocal parts, the fine voices of Braham, Incledon, and Storace, made a moſt powerful impreſſion, and produced an infinity of applauſe. The deep ſcience and exquiſite taſte of Braham were never diſplayed to greater advantage, and the manly voice of Incledon was exerted in every inſtance with the moſt happy effect. The ſcenery and dreſſes are picturеſque and appropriate; and the muſic, though boaſting no conſiderable degree of originality, diſplays much taſte, and is highly creditable to the talents of the ſeveral compoſers, Reeve, Morchead, Davey, and Braham.

Toward the end of the ſecond act, a great diſturbance aroſe, ſoon after Fawcett came on in the diſguiſe of a Jew pedlar. On offering the contents of his box, Argus obſerved, that 'he never bought any thing of *ſuch people?*' This remark threw the theatre into a flame. The *brethren* who compoſed a conſiderable part of the audience, evidently reſenting it as a reflection upon their whole body. The act, however, proceeded, amid a general uproar.

Before the commencement of the third act, Fawcett appeared in the ſame dreſs, and aſſured the audience, that no inſult was intended toward that part of the audience from whom reſentment was ſuppoſed to have proceeded. This apology allayed the ſtorm, which burſt out again for a few moments on another alluſion to the ſame deſcription of perſons. The piece was then heard till its concluſion, and announced by Munden for Monday evening, amid great clamour, ariſing from the contention of friends and enemies. This piece is imputed to Mr. Dibdin, author of the Cabinet, &c. &c.

The Opera was repeated on Monday evening.—Several alterations have been made, and the piece is conſiderably improved. Fawcett's Jew ſong, in the third act, was *encored* by a majority of the audience, but the oppoſition was very ſtrong, and, in repeating it, the noiſe that prevailed, rendered him inaudible to any part of the houſe. He retired, but the call continued, and it was not until he and Munden had ſeverally intreated the forbearance of the audience, that the piece was ſuffered to proceed.

A NEW Pantomime called LOVE AND MAGIC, was performed at Drury-lane theatre, Monday, December 27. The following will ſerve as a ſhort ſketch of the principal ſcenes:—The firſt ſcene gives a view of a Magician's ſtudy. The Magician is ſeated on his throne, attended by two demons; the back ſcene repreſents a priſon, in which Harlequin, Columbine, and the other characters, are confined in chains. The Magician, after a ſhort ex-

hortation, confides the care of the captives to Tycho, and enjoins him not to ſleep, otherwiſe the magic lamps will expire, and the charm ceaſe. The influence of Somnus, overcomes Tycho, two ravens deſcend, ſeize his wand in their claws and aſcend. The next ſcene, which is uncommonly beautiful, exhibits Venus, the proteſtreſs of Harlequin, deſcending from the clouds, who relieves him and his aſſociates from 'durance vile,' and preſents him with a magic ceſtus, by the virtues of which he is to overcome all his enemies; in her ſplendid car ſhe is attended by three of the Graces, and her accuſtomed attributes. The buſtle of the pantomime now commences.—The father of Columbine is tempted by a cheſt of gold to induce her to eſpouſe the enemy of Harlequin. The latter, however, defeats their projects, and while the cheſt is placed at the door, by his magical effort a column of gold ariſes from the interior of the cheſt, on which he aſcends, and gains admittance into one of the windows of Pantaloon's houſe. He next makes his eſcape with Columbine, and after a countleſs variety of whimſical adventures, loſes his wand and ceſtus, and becomes again in the power of the Magician. His proteſtreſs ſtill adheres to his intereſts, and relieves him from his difficulties. The Magician is at length overcome, and he is hurled with his imps into the infernal regions. The ſcene then changes to a beautiful view of the temple of Venus; the head of a Sphinx is broke by the advice of a guardian ſprite, Cupids appear, and Columbine and Harlequin are united.

Some of the ſcenes, particularly the deſcent of Venus, had a very happy effect. Among the changes, were repreſented Kelly's ſaloon to meſſrs. Hammerſley's banking-houſe. The Lord-mayor's barge changed into the car exhibited at Vauxhall gardens. And laſt of all, the Magician's cavern into an allegorical repreſentation of the Temple of Venus, which, to do credit to the ingenuity and taſte of the managers, was highly magnificent.

The whole was received with unbounded applauſe.

A NEW Pantomime was performed at Covent-garden theatre, the ſame evening, intitled HARLEQUIN'S HABEAS, OR THE HALL OF SPECTRES; the joint production of meſſrs. T. Dibdin and Bologna, jun. of the ſtory of which the following is an outline:

The firſt act opens with an apartment in the houſe of John Doe, whoſe daughter, Columbine, is diſcovered embroidering a map of France; ſhe is interrupted by the entrance of her father, who introduces Richard Roe, an antiquated lover, as her future huſband, but who is rejected by the lady.

A daſhing buck is next brought on, in cuſtody, at the ſuit of his taylor; he ſends for bail; a ſailor from India, attended by a Chineſe, enters to his relief. The ſailor offers his whole ſtore, which is inſufficient to relieve his friend, when the Chineſe, underſtanding the nature of the embarraſſment from the ſailor, offers the bailiff a caſe of curious China ſilk; but, when the buſineſs is about to be accommodated, the ungrateful ſprig of Bond-ſtreet takes an opportunity to decamp with the ſilk and money, and the poor ſailor is left in durance for having anſwered for his ſuppoſed friend.

The bailiff's daughter, ſtruck with the generoſity of the ſailor, endeavours to procure his eſcape, but is prevented by the vigilance of her father's turnkey. The ſailor, in a paroxyſm of anger and deſpair, ſtrikes the ground with one of the rollers from which the ſilk had been taken, which proves to be a taliſman of great power, and which had laid long neglected in China.

The Genius of the Sword inſtantly appears, who tells the ſailor of the virtues of the taliſman, and that he and ten thouſand ſpirits own its ſway, and are ready to aid its maſter in the hour of misfortune. The Genius then deſires him to purſue his faithful friend to France; the ſailor thanks the Genius, who diſappears. Columbine timidly approaches the ſword—the ſailor gives it to her. She is delighted with it; but diſliking the ſailor's dreſs, makes the firſt trial of its magic virtue, and changes him to Harlequin, and pointing at her own dreſs, gives him the ſword, with which he changes her to Columbine. After dancing round each other, in mutual congratulation, they run toward the door, which opens, and John Doe, Richard Roe, and Redtail enter with conſtables. Harlequin eſcapes by leaping thro' a framed copy of the Habeas Corpus Act, which changes to *Non eſt inveſtus*. Columbine being locked up, the father, lover, and clown, go off in purſuit of Harlequin.

Harlequin, in the next ſcene, having by the virtue of his ſword releaſed Columbine, and found his friend (the Chi-

neſe) they ſet out for Dartford, on their way to France, followed by their purſuers, and after ſeveral adventurous eſcapes, arrive at Dover, cloſely purſued. Juſt as they are ready to embark for France, Columbine is ſeized by her father, forced in a boat, and carried off. A ſtorm commences, and Columbine, while ſtruggling with her father, falls into the ſea, and diſappears. Harlequin reſorts to the effect of the ſword, the genii appears, and bids him not deſpair, but inſtantly ſeek for Columbine in the Hall of Spectres, and (like Orpheus) attempt to bring him back, which he effects. And the ſecond act proceeds in a tour through part of France, with a ſucceſſion of eſcapes and adventures, enlivened with a variety of mechanical tricks and changes. The piece went off extremely well, and promiſes to become a favourite.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
Friday, Dec. 24.

CRIM. CON.

Lingham *v.* Hunt.

THIS was an action to recover damages for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 5000l.

Mr. Garrow opened the caſe, as council for the plaintiff, in a ſpeech replete with point and energy. He remarked upon the enormity of the offence, which ſtruck directly at the root of all ſocial and domeſtic happineſs; and obſerved, that in this caſe, to which he was now about to claim their attention, there were more aggravated circumſtances of premeditated guilt on the part of the defendant than in any of the like kind that he had known to occupy the attention of that court. Ingratitude, in its moſt diabolical ſhape, had here 'barbed the dart of injury.' The plaintiff and the defendant were both wine-merchants, and lived in the habits of the greateſt intimacy and friendſhip. The defendant had buried a wife, for whoſe loſs he appeared with all the ſincere marks of a heartfelt ſorrow; indeed his ſorrow ſeemed of more than the common ſort, and drew involuntarily from the friendly boſom of the plaintiff a deſire to alleviate them, by every attention which friendly hoſpitality could deviſe; he was a conſtant viſitant at his houſe, where, until the defendant's baneful ſociety was introduced, all was harmony and conjugal endearment. The defendant was left a widower, with a ſon, a boy between eight and nine years of age, to whom was alſo extended, in the moſt paternal manner, the kindneſs of the plaintiff and his family: yet did this man, in a little month after the death of his wife, for whoſe loſs he had affected ſo much grief, plan the ruin of the friend who had endeavoured to pour balm into his wounded mind; nay, not only of him, but of his wife and child: in ſhort, concluded the learned counſel, ſo groſs is the whole of the defendant's conduct in every part of this immoral and diſgraceful tranſaction, that I am convinced, that if damages were laid at double the ſum, the jury I have the honour to addreſs upon this occaſion would award the whole.

The learned gentleman then proceeded to call the witneſſes, who eſtabliſhed the fact of the marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Lingham; the birth of a child in due courſe of time afterwards, and the general ſtate of happineſs in which they lived as man and wife; after which he went to prove the fact of the adultery, of which he had the firſt beſt evidence, by a letter of confeſſion written by the defendant to the plaintiff, on the very night on which they went off together to Barnet. Here the following letter was read:

'Sir,

'With great ſorrow I have to announce to you, that you have moſt miſerably miſplaced your confidence—your wife cannot return to you without your forgiveneſs, which, in my opinion, it is impoſſible you ſhould extend to her: ſee, however, directly, my poor brother, who, as well as Eliza, yourſelf and myſelf, muſt go diſtracted.

'Still yours,

'JOSEPH HUNT.'

The elopement, hiring a chaiſe in Windmill-ſtreet, &c. being proved, the caſe for the plaintiff finiſhed.

Mr. Erſkine, in a ſpeech of ſome length, endeavoured to leſſen the quantum of damages, by attempting to prove negligence and inattention on the part of the plaintiff toward his wife; which Mr. Erſkine, in the moſt forcible terms, inſtanced by obſerving, that on the night of the general illumination for the peace, Mr. Lingham and the defendant, together with Mrs. Lingham, and ſome other friends, went to ſee the illuminations in Cavendiſh-ſquare. They were ſeparated from the defendant and Mrs. Lingham, who, by the conſent of the huſband, had all the evening walked

leaning on the arm of the defendant. That in conſequence of this ſeparation, they did not again meet until all of them had returned to the plaintiff's; and that during ſuch ſeparation, Mrs. Lingham had ſupped with the defendant at a tavern near Charing croſs. Notwithſtanding, continued Mr. Erſkine, the plaintiff was made acquainted with this circumſtance, he afterwards, at two or three different times, allowed his wife to go out with Mr. Hunt in a ſingle horſe chaiſe; which circumſtance, the learned gentleman remarked, did militate very much againſt the plaintiff's character, as an attentive and careful husband, jealous of his own and his wife's honour; and would, he had no doubt, ſhould they find a verdict for the plaintiff, very materially leſſen the amount of the damages they might think right to award.

Charles Hunt, brother to the defendant, ſaid, he had not much intercourſe with him of late, on account of his conduct to the plaintiff. He was of the party to the illuminations; Mr. Lingham was chiefly alone, and diverted himſelf with letting off crackers. Mr. Dixon and witneſs went in purſuit of Mrs. Lingham and Mr. Hunt, but the plaintiff ſeemed very careleſs and indifferent; Mrs. Lingham was not returned between two and three, when they reached home. The witneſs then gave exactly the ſame account with Mr, Erſkine of Mrs Lingham's going out twice in a chaiſe, and of the converſation that paſſed od the day when they went to Kenſington gardens. He ſtated Mrs. Lingham to have ſaid, 'We were at a tavern, and had ſome beef and a cool tankard together.'—In the courſe of an uncommonly able croſs-examination by Mr. Garrow, he ſaid, his brother was *in general* a decent man: witneſs would not ſay whether he bore a good character, as he himſelf had been ſeven years out of England; his brother had been married ſeven or eight years; Mrs. Hunt died laſt March in child-birth: the child ſurvived; did not recollect to have ſpoken ſuch words as, 'if a heavy verdict paſſes againſt my brother, he muſt fall, and I muſt fall along with him,' but would not ſwear poſitively that he never did; he had as yet received no part of his father's eſtate from his brother. Q. 'Did you ever ſay, that if the damages had not been laid ſo high you would not have come forward?' A. 'If they had not been laid ſo high os 5000l I would not, as I ſhould have been glad to ſee him pay handſomely for his folly.' He never knew till he came into court, that his brorher was living with Mrs. Lingham at Eltham. He was ready to receive his brother and Mrs. L. on the 9th of July, when they were ſet down in the Borough. Mrs. L. went to her huſband's houſe, who was not then at home. On Sunday, Mao 2, Mr. Hunt's little boy, eight or nine years old, was with them, in mourning for his mother; his brother ſeemed deeply afflicted with the loſs of his wife, almoſt driven to deſpair. He was then ſtrictly queſtioned as to whether he he had not ſaid that his brother and Mrs. L. ſupped at a paſtrycook's, near St. James'. He repeatedly denied having ſaid ſo, but would not abſolutely ſwear, and always added the ſaving wards 'not to my knowledge.' He at laſt allowed that he had ſaid they ſupped near Spring Gardens, but denied that he had mentioned the name of the proprietor of the houſe. He likewiſe fell into a ſeeming contradiction by ſaying that Mrs. L. never had ſpoken of having been id a tavern.

Francis Thomſon was at Covent Garden theatre on the 13th of May laſt, and ſaw Mrs. Lingham and the defendant ſitting in a box by themſelves. He produced the play-bill of the evening, which he had got about a week ago from a lady who was with him. He is a clerk of the defendant's.

Ann Hatwood lived as a ſervant to the plaintiff iu May laſt. She could ſpeak nothing as to Mrs. Lingham's return from the play; but ſhe remembered her coming home on the illumination night; ſhe ſaid ſhe had been ſeeking her huſband all over the town. Mrs. Hatwood declared that ſhe never in her life ſaw a more kind, affectionate, and tender huſband than her maſter at all times proved himſelf to her miſtreſs.

Alice Barton, who had likewiſe lived with the plaintiff, ſaid her miſtreſs uſed to go out occaſionally; ſhe came home with gentlemen, but they were always known to the family. This was the examination in chief. On her croſs-examination, ſhe declared that ſhe had lived in ſeveral families, that ſhe never ſaw a happier pair. She nevea ſaw any thing bad of Mrs. Lingham except with Mr. Hunt, with whom ſhe uſed to have meetings in Cheapſide. The girl was nurſery maid, and her miſtreſs uſed occaſionally to come to ſee that ſhe took proper care of the child. On the night alluded to the infant was unwell, and cried much; the mother came to enquire what was the matter with it, and as ſoon as ſhe had huwed her babe to reſt, ſhe returned to her huſband.

Mr. Erſkine. My lord, I will call no more witneſſes.

Mr. Garrow replied with great animation. He concluded by ſaying: gentlemen, this ſtory will be heard far and near; ſhow to the world that you entertain a juſt ſenſe of its atrocity.

Lord Ellenborough—'Gentlemen of the jury, this is a caſe which deſerves your moſt ſerious attention. When it cloſed on the part of the plaintiff, it appeared to be one in which he complained of the ſeduction of his wife, the deſtruction of all the happineſs he had in the marriage ſtate, and the extinction of all the comforts of marriage, both as they were procured him by the poſſeſſion of the wife he loved, and the child of that wife. It ſtood, therefore, with all the circumſtances that uſually aggravate the offence of adultery, with this addition, that it was committed by a friend in whom the plaintiff had placed implicit confidence, and in whom the defendant has himſelf admitted, that confidence was miſerably miſplaced. Stronger language than what is contained in the defendant's own letter cannot be uſed; and it would have been well if he had continued ſo to contemplate his own act, made ſuch reparation as was in his power, and had not come into this court, but had ſuffered judgment to have paſſed againſt him by default, and endeavoured to protect himſelf by ſuch obſervations as his counſel might have made in mitigation of damages; but he has choſen to deprive the plaintiff of the little remaining comfort he has: thus ſtripped of the wife of his boſom, and deprived of the parent of his child, namely, by deſtroying his character, and inſinuating that he was himſelf the cauſe of the loſs of his wife's virtue, of which he ought to have been the guardian and protector. He has ſtated the plaintiff as guilty of criminal negligence toward his wife; and by that negligence facilitating that lapſe from honour by which ſhe has involved herſelf and her huſband in ruin. How this charge has been made out it will be for you to ſay; and whether the injury done by the defendant, is not much aggravated by the way in which he has thought fit to ſhape his defence. It has been made out by imputing negligence to the plaintiff in ſuffering his wife to be with a man, with regard to whom, after what paſſed on the illumination night, he ought to have been on his guard. As to the circumſtance that took place on the illumination night, do let us ſee how it ſtands, and whether there are any grounds of ſuſpicion, to the prejudice of the plaintiff, for permitting his wife to hang upon the arm of his friend, upon an occaſion when it was neceſſary ſhe ſhould have the protection of a man. In the common courteſies of life, if a man has a friend he can truſt, he generally, on any party of pleaſure, takes ſome other female under his charge, and entruſts his wife to that friend. In what friend did the plaintiff repoſe this confidence?—in a friend to whom he had ſhewn attention at a time when his heart was ſmarting under the loſs of a beloved wife. When would any one ſuppoſe a man fartheſt from purpoſes of gallantry and ſeduction? Surely at ſuch a time as this, unleſs we are to conſider ſociety ſo pollu ed in this bad age, that we are to ſuſpect our moſt intimate friends. In this ſituation they went out on a night when every one knew that ſuch a party might be innocently walking out. They were ſeparated by the crowd; a circumſtance extremely likely to happen. Could the plaintiff ſuſpect that a woman, with whom he had been living in harmony for a year and a half, had been miſpending her time by going to a brothel; for that is the inſinuation of the witneſs, Charles Hunt, though he knew ſhe was at ſome place at Spring Gardens, and did not communicate that fact to us at firſt. It turned out ſhe had come home after her huſband's party, and the account given by the girl who was ſervant in the houſe was, that ſhe ſaid they had been wandering all over the town in ſearch of their friends. Should you, under ſuch circumſtances, have ſuſpected any miſchief? Then what follows? The whole defence depends entirely on the evidence of Charles Hunt, who tells you, the plaintiff was guilty of ſome negligence in ſuffering the defendant, after this, to take his wife out in a chaiſe; but though there was an attempt to diſguiſe the fact, it appears that the defendant's ſon, a boy of eight or nine years of age, was with them. What limits muſt there be to our jealouſy, if conduct like this is to excite ſuſpicion? Gentlemen, I will not detail the evidence, I do not wiſh to occupy more of your time than is neceſſary. I have no one obſervation to offer, by which I can ſhield this defendant from the full reparation you may be diſpoſed to make in favour of the plaintiff, who has had every ſocial right invaded by a falſe friend, who has violated every moral virtue.

The jury, without a minute's heſitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 5000l.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

NOVEMBER 30.

ESCAPE of JOHNSTON, the SMUGGLER, from the FLEET-PRISON.

THIS adventurous and extraordinary man, who, about ſeven years ago, made a deſperate eſcape from the Borough gaol, in the middle of the day, found means, in a manner ſtill more difficult, though leſs deſperate, of eſcaping from the Fleet-priſon early yeſterday morning.

Johnſton, when in the Borough gaol, was about to be tried for his life, in conſequence of a daring reſiſtance made to ſome revenue officers on the Suſſex coaſt. He was, after that, an outlaw, and liable to be executed if taken, when the expedition againſt Holland was planned in 1799; but by means of his knowledge of the Dutch coaſt, and the ſervices he then offered to government, a pardon was obtained, and he has been frequently ſince in this country. Having contracted conſiderable debts, he was arreſted and bailed in the beginning of laſt ſummer; but coming forward to exonerate his bail, was taken and rendered to Newgate in the month of July laſt, whence he moved himſelf to the Fleet, with detainers to the amount of 3000l. againſt him. He remained there, like other priſoners, for debt, till ſeveral revenue officers came up to town to recogniſe him as the principal of a band of ſmugglers, by whom they had been attacked about June laſt, and who had felt both the force of his arms and of his ingenuity. One officer only would venture to ſwear to the identity of Johnſton, ſo completely had he changed his appearance.

On the depoſition of this one perſon he was, however, about to be removed to Newgate, in order to take his trial, and, in the mean time, was ſecured in a ſtrong room, which is ſet apart for refractory and dangerous priſoners. In this ſtrong room he had remained ſeveral weeks, and was yeſterday to have been removed to Newgate, previous to taking his trial at the Old Bailey; but when day-light appeared, a rope-ladder was diſcovered ſuſpended from the top of the wall of the Fleet into the market, and an alarm was given of an eſcape.

On examining, it was found that ſome thick wooden panels over the door of the ſtrong room had been cut out, and that Johnſton was abſent. A ſmall patent laſh-line had, it appears, been thrown over the wall, with a weight attached to the end of it, by ſome perſon or perſons on the outſide. By means of this ſmall rope he mounted to the top of the wall, which is near forty feet high, and on the top of which is an iron *chevaux de frieze*, which turns upon a centre, and preſents ſharp and long iron ſpikes in every direction. Three of thoſe ſpikes were cut off at the place where the rope paſſed over; but how, or by whom, they could be cut, or wreſted off, it is difficult to conceive, as it was an operation that muſt either have required conſiderable time, or a great exertion of force, and the ſituation is very inconvenient for employing either the one or the other.—Intelligence has ſince been received of his arrival at Calais, on his way to Fluſhing, after landing at Dieppe.

DECEMBER 7.

An account of all the bounties paid on the importation of corn and rice, in the years ending the 10th of October, 1801 and 1802 reſpectively, diſtinguiſhing each quarter.

Jan. 5, 1801,	44,836	13	0¼
April 5,	30,419	11	9
July 5,	41,205	16	9
Oct. 10,	416,815	17	11½
Year ending Oct. 10,	533,277	19	6
Jan. 5, 1802,	931,839	17	9½
April 5,	270,018	3	9½
July 5,	321,737	12	11¼
Oct. 10,	109,991	14	10¾
Yearending Oct. 10,	1,633,587	9	4¼

COAL TRADE.

In a caſe upon the meaſurement of coals, the court of King's-bench decided, that where the quantity is under five chaldron, the proper meaſure is the wharf buſhel of Charles II, and not the Wincheſter buſhel of queen Anne.

Mr. Garrow ſaid, this was a very important matter, as great frauds were well known to have been practiſed in this trade.

Dublin, Dec. 4. The tempeſtuous weather experienced from Wedneſday night until late on Thurſday, together with the heavy and unintermitting rain during that period, have produced various diſaſtrous occurrences near this city. The backs, weirs, &c. at Old Bawn paper mills, are entirely ſwept away; the works, which were very extenſive, it is feared will

be ſtopped, and the people ruined. Nearly an acre and a half of Mr. Wildridge's meadow, adjacent to the mills, has been ſevered from the reſt by the violence of the flood, and carried completely off!

At Ringſend, the bridge, a fabric apparently of very ſolid and judicious conſtruction, has yielded to the impetuous force and accumulated weight of the waters, the centre arch and that next the city being deſtroyed, excepting ſo much on the ſide toward the docks, as to admit of foot paſſengers.

Laſt night, a little after ten, the bridge at the Coal-quay gave way. Providentially no perſon was paſſing at the moment. Two of the arches were torn from the centre before eleven o'clock, and by morning the remainder was nearly deſtroyed. The bridges of Lucan and Ceilbridge have been alſo deſtroyed. The parts of the town ſituated within the influence of the Poddle ſtream were yeſterday inundated at an early hour, to a conſiderable depth, Patrick-ſtreet and its vicinity in particular. In the former ſtreet ſeveral boats were employed till evening; and though the inhabitants had anticipated the event which took place, they nevertheleſs have ſuſtained ſerious injury, from the impracticability of removing the entire contents of their ſtores and cellars. —The flood extended to New-ſtreet, the Coombe, Black Pits, Cork-ſtreet, &c. and frightful torrents diverged from Patrick-ſtreet into Bride's alley, Bull-alley, and the lanes lying on a ſimilar level.—Much diſtreſs was alſo experienced, though not in the ſame degree, by the inhabitants of other parts of the city. The lower caſtle-yard was rendered impaſſable to any but horſemen, high carriages, and even to thoſe with difficulty. Through Palace-ſtreet, a torrent ruſhed acroſs Dame ſtreet, into Crampton-court, which cauſed cars, gingles, &c. to ply there for hire.

DECEMBER 9.

Yeſterday, at the ſeſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey, colonel Edward Marcus Deſpard, Charles Pendrill, Samuel Smith, Thomas Broughton, Arthur Graham, John Mac Namara, James Sedgewick Wrattan, and William Lander, were brought to the bar, when the detainer and committal of the firſt mentioned priſoner was read to him to the following effect—

That he ſtood committed for having feloniouſly, maliciouſly, and adviſedly endeavoured to ſeduce Thomas Windſor, being a perſon ſerving in his majeſty's forces by land, and divers other perſons, alſo ſerving in his majeſty's forces by land, from their duty and allegiance to his majeſty, and for inciting and ſtirring up the ſaid Thomas Windſor, and the ſaid other perſons alſo ſerving in his majeſty's forces by land, to commit an act of mutiny, contrary to the ſtatute in ſuch caſe made and provided, and againſt the peace of our lord, the king.

It was alſo notified to him, that he was further detained under a warrant from Thomas lord Pelham, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, upon a charge of high treaſon.

Pendrill and the others were alſo informed that they were detained under warrants from Thomas lord Pelham.

Mr. Knowles ſtated, that he had to move, on the part of the crown, that the priſoners be detained until the next ſeſſion, as there had not yet been time ſufficient to prepare their indictments.

Mr. Common Serjeant obſerved to the priſoners, that they knew there were detainers againſt them, of the nature and for the offences they had heard read, and he remanded them until the next ſeſſion.

St. James', December 8. This day Monſieur Schimmelpenninck, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary from the Batavian republic, had a private audience of his majeſty to deliver his credentials: to which he was introduced by the right hon. lord Hawkeſbury, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, and conducted by ſir Stephen Cottrell, knt. maſter of the ceremonies.

DECEMBER 10.

On Tueſday, at the Old Bailey, the recorder paſſed ſentence of death upon the following priſoners, capitally convicted, viz. Edward Nelſon, John Cawdell, Sarah Holt, Margaret Radſhaw, Francis Finlay, John Maharney, John Vickers, Thomas White, and Martha Smith.

Charles Burn being ſick, his judgment was reſpited until next ſeſſions.

And on Wedneſday the 8th, ſentence was paſſed on the priſoners convicted of larcenies, when thirty-one were ordered to be tranſported for the term of ſeven years, and J. Ailſworth for 14 years.

The ſeſſions being then ended, the ſame were adjourned until the 12th of January next.

DECEMBER 15.

Peterſburgh, Nov. 12. The 26th ult. a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Moſcow: the walls of ſeveral houſes were

ſplit, a number of houſes thrown down, and innumerable windows ſhattered. Many people of credit aſſert, that they felt the ſhock here on the ſame day, but not to a violent degree. This is the firſt earthquake ever experienced either here or at Moſcow. It is remarkable that this phenomenon extended ſo far, that it was not only perceptible at Warſaw, but at Semlin, Buchareſt, Jaffa, Temeſwar, Cronſtadt, Lemberg, &c.

DECEMBER 18.

There was an earthquake at Algiers on the 7th of November laſt. It took place about three quarters paſt eleven in the morning. The horizon was previouſly cloudy, the day very warm, and the ſea was ſlightly agitated by a light breeze from the ſouth. The ſhock was ſo terrible and violent that for forty ſeconds every one expected to be buried in the ruins of their houſes, which ſhook in a vertical direction. A great number of the inhabitants ruſhed out at the gates of the town. Several houſes were much damaged, and almoſt all the walls were rent.

About ſix leagues from Algiers toward Belida, there was a ſmall village, conſiſting of 200 houſes, which has been completely deſtroyed, and all the inhabitants have periſhed. It alſo appears by letters from Hungary, that a ſecond earthquake was felt in Tranſylvania and Wallachia, nearly at the ſame moment with the ſhocks which took place at Algiers.

A ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was experienced likewiſe at Cumana, in South America, on the 15th Auguſt.

DECEMBER 23.

Tueſday being St. Thomas's Day, the annual election of deputies for the different wards, to repreſent the city in common council, took place.

BIRTHS.

LADY of William Wilberforce, eſq. M. P. of Broomfield-houſe, Clapham-common, a ſon.

Empreſs of Germany, a ſon.

Queen of Sweden, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

JAMES Macpherſon, eſq. of Belleville, to miſs Maria Sophia Cragie, youngeſt daughter of Dr. John Cragie.

Major Taylor, of the 21ſt foot, to miſs Duff, daughter of the hon. Alexander Duff.

James Stein, eſq. of Edinburgh, to miſs W. Buſhby, daughter of the late John Buſhby, eſq. of Tinwald Downs.

Rev. ſir Charles Anderſon, bart. rector of Lea, to miſs Fanny Nelthorpe.

Rear admiral Thornborough, to miſs Jeynes, daughter of ſir Edwin Jeynes, of Glouceſter.

Rev. William Cholwith, rector of Ermington, Devon, to miſs Duntre, daughter of the late ſir John Duntre, bart.

Joſeph Outram, eſq. manager of the Clyde iron-works, to miſs Eliſabeth Knox.

Joſeph Weld, eſq. of Pilrwell, Southampton, to the hon. miſs Charlotte Stourton, fourth daughter of lord Stourton.

Hon. Reginald Cocks, youngeſt ſon of lord Sommers, to miſs Ann Cocks, ſecond daughter of James Cocks, eſq.

Rev. Peregrine Curtois, rector of Hanworth, Lincolnſhire, to miſs Lathe, daughter of ſir James Lathe, bart.

William Atkinſon, eſq. of Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury, to miſs Ellen Place, daughter of Thomas Place, eſq. of Weymouth ſtreet.

Mr. William Woodman, of Topſham, to miſs Eliſabeth Bathurſt, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Bathurſt, bookſeller, in Fleet ſtreet.

DEATHS.

RICHARD Ayton Lee, eſq. of Ingoldiſthorpe, Norfolk.

Mr. Roger Kemble, aged 82.

Sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart. of Martin Sands, Cheſhire.

William Frazer, eſq, of Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 75.

Mr. William Barlow, at Spondon, near Derby, aged 95.

Mrs. Caddy, of Hull, aged 95.

Dr. John Butler, biſhop of Hereford, aged 85.

Lady Dundas, relict of the late ſir Lawrence Dundas.

Captain Thomas Baillie.

William Biddle, eſq. Weſt-ſquare.

Mrs. Stratton, at Winwick, Huntingdonſhire, aged 107.

Samuel Wegg, eſq. of Acton, aged 80.

John Hunter, eſq. of Bath, aged between 80 and 90.

Joſeph Sparrow, eſq. of the ordnance-office, Tower, aged 80.

Rear admiral Samuel Graves.

Viſcounteſs Bateman, aged 77.

John Robinſon, eſq. M. P. of Harwich.

Thomas Cadell, eſq. alderman of Walbrook ward.

PROMOTIONS.

JOHN Brathwaite, eſq. major-general—Thomas Woollaſton White, eſq. of Tuxford, Nottingham—Thomas Metcalfe, eſq. of Chilton, Berks—Culling Smith, eſq. of Hadley, Middleſex—William Curtis,

eſq. of Southgate, Middleſex—and Joſeph Peacock, eſq. of Barnſtick, Clare—baronets.

Right hon. Henry Dundas—to the dignity of baron and viſcount of the united kingdom, by the ſtyles and titles of baron of Dunira, in Perth, and viſcount Melville, of Melville, Edinburgh.

PREFERMENT.

FOLLIOTT Herbert Walker, biſhop of Briſtol, to be biſhop of Hereford.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

NOVEMBER 13.

J. A. LEACH, Jewry-ſtreet, Aldgate, wine-merchant.

J. Smith, Wakefield, hatter.

C. Welſborne, Eveſham, Worceſterſhire, grocer.

J. Craik, Union-court, Broad-ſtreet, inſurance-broker.

T. Williams, and W. Pondered, Little Sutton-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, tin-plate-worker.

NOVEMBER 16.

R. Spencer, Liverpool, merchant.

J. Haywood, and J. Cotterill, Bromley Park, Staffordſhire, farmers.

J. Wimpenny, Halifax, innkeeper.

R. Leplattrier, Holywell-ſtreet, Shoreditch, potatoe-dealer.

J. Ward, Brentwood, Eſſex, publican.

A. Button, Reading, Berks, innkeeper.

H. Bird, Clifton, Glouceſterſhire, ſhoemaker.

F. Brogi, Thanet-place, Strand, Italian-merchant.

J. Bennet, Blackman-ſtreet, in Surry, carpenter.

J. Rawlins, Red Lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, hardwareman.

J. Stanley, Weatheroak-hill, Worceſterſhire, farmer.

D. Sheldon, Wood-ſtreet, warehouſeman.

T. White, White-yard, Roſemary-lane, cooper.

J. C. Hill, Lombard-ſtreet, jeweller.

G. Lukin, and W. Neve, London, merchants.

NOVEMBER 20.

P. Barratt, Strand, goldſmith.

W. Fowler, Shefford, Bedford, coal-merchant.

D. Mills, Liverpool, merchant.

W. Turner, Northampton, baker.

J. Moyſer, and G. Beal, Sutton-upon-Derwent, Yorkſhire, millers.

M. Curtis, and J. H. A. Scott, Watling-ſtreet, wine-merchants.

J. Ball, Taunton, Somerſet, hawker.

W. Fowler, Shefford, Bedford, and M. S. Haynes, Greville-ſtreet, Hatton garden, merchants.

T. Stretch, Grafton-ſtreet, St. Pancras, grocer.

W. Hambly, Great Bell alley, Coleman-ſtreet, merchant.

J. Hore, Inner Temple, ſcrivener.

J. Bird, Park-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, butcher.

M. Paget, Finſbury place, grocer.

NOVEMBER 23.

J. Ketland, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant.

G. Torrane, Jermyn-ſtreet, merchant.

W. Wigſtead, Charing-croſs, ſtationer.

J. Payne, New-ſtreet, Birmingham, upholſterer.

T. Lewis, Newport, Monmouthſhire, coal merchant.

S. Burbage, Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamſhire, innholder.

J. Finniſwood, Brampton, Cumberland, linen-draper.

NOVEMBER 27.

T. Wigzell, Bowling-green-lane, carpenter.

S. Newman, Finſbury-ſquare, merchant.

J. Ryle, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper.

J. Broadbent, Moſley, in Lancaſhire, broker.

T. Rider, Southampton, innholder.

W. Warwick, Red Lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, jeweller.

J. Prangnell, Whitecroſs-ſtreet, ſmith.

T. Neave, and M. Neave, Bickton, in Southampton, millers.

B. Cook, North Audley-ſtreet, baker.

W. Blogg, Pall-mall, architect.

E. Benfield, Yarmouth, liquor-merchant.

H. W. Corbett, Liverpool, merchant.

M. Dunsford, Tiverton, Devonſhire, merchant.

J. Ainſworth, New Sleaford, Lincolnſhire, mercer.

E. Fearhead, Tunſtal, Suffolk, grocer.

J. Barns, Rochford, Eſſex, dealer.

T. Williams, and M. Field, Alderſgate ſtreet, packers.

W. Dewis the younger, Bedworth, in Warwickſhire, ſilkman.

W. Parſons, Ringſwood, Warwickſhire, cornfactor.

W. Taylor, Harwick, ſhip-builder.

J. Gibbs, Wrotham, in Kent, corn-chandler.

NOVEMBER 30.

J. N. Durand, Milman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, merchant.

D. Henderſon the younger, Bernard-ſtreet, Ruſſel-ſquare, merchant.

A. J. J. Terſier, Bentick-ſtreet, Soho, feather-merchant.

T. Flower, and J. Cooper, Whitechapel, umbrella-makers.

J. Whitby, Cheſter, corn-factor.

T. Eldridge, Old-ſtreet, victualler.

J. Baxter, Middle Temple, merchant.

DECEMBER 4.

J. Sims, Honeycombe and Wiſhanger, Glouceſterſhire, dealer.

J. Phillips, Totneſs, Devonſhire, ſhopkeeper.

J. P. Holloway, St. Swithin's-lane, wine-merchant.

I. Rogers, Dover, hoyman.

J. Stanley, Fleet-market, brandy-merchant.

R. Sealey, Bruntcliffe, Yorkſhire, ſpirit-merchant.

O. T. Crook, Weybridge, Surry, timber-dealer.

DECHMBER 7.

J. Hill, Newgate-ſtreet, linen-draper.

J. Morris, Shaddoxhurſt, Kent, horſe dealer.

J. P. Holloway, and M. Curtis, London, merchants.

O. Aplin, Banbury, Oxfordſhire, ſcrivener.

DECEMBER 11.

W. Lund, Virginia-ſtreet, builder.

N. Nowell, Fleet-ſtreet, haberdaſher.

W. G. Johnſon, Bond-court, Walbrook, merchant.

J. Bowman, Water-lane, brandy-merchant.

W. Younghuſband, Colcheſter, draper.

H. Stuart, Knuzden-brook, Blackburne, whitſter.

G. Carr the younger, Friday-ſtreet, Staffordſhire warehouſeman.

J. Roberts, Aſhford, Kent, ſilverſmith.

R. J. Richardſon, London-ſtreet, merchant.

J. White, Old Broad-ſtreet, merchant.

I. Maſon, Deptford-bridge, Kent, upholder.

J. Tremlett, Exeter, draper.

G. Fleming, Leyland, in Lancaſhire, muſlin-manufacturer.

J. Taylor, Worceſter, draper.

J. James the elder, Nottingham, cotton-ſpinner.

DECEMBER 14.

W. Clarke, Arundel-ſtreet, Strand, merchant.

F. Calvart, Richmond, ſtable-keeper.

J. Andrus, Abergavenny Monmouthſhire, ironmonger.

J. Lewis, Manchester, joiner.

DECEMBER 18.

W. Humfrys the elder, and W. Humfrys the younger, Old Fiſh-ſtreet, grocers.

T. Stapleton, Sheerneſs, Kent, ſhopkeeper.

R. Tunnecliffe, Long Stratton, Norfolk, draper.

J. Bird, Houndſditch, hatter.

W. Tarn, Biſhop Wearmouth, Durham, painter.

J. Probert, Leadenhall-ſtreet, victualler.

F. Frankland, Cheapſide, warehouſman.

J. Bartlett, Frome Selwood, Somerſetſhire, baker.

J. Jones, Princes-ſtreet, Spitalfields, agent and underwriter.

J. Bowman, J. Garford, and T. Bowman, Poplar, ſeed-cruſhers.

DECEMBER 21.

T. Worthington, Manchester, merchant.

T. Dornford, Philpot-lane, wine-merchant.

H. Peckover, Ipſwich, woollen-draper.

T. Smallpiece, Manchester, druggiſt.

T. Jowſey, Sunderland, innkeeper.

L. James, Middle-row, Holborn, linen-draper.

DECEMBER 25.

J. Pearſon, Selby, Yorkſhire, grocer.

J. Severey, Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, vintner.

B. Lane, Birchin-lane, inſurance-broker.

G. Hill, Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper.

J. C. Riſhman, Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, mercer.

J. Sturrock, Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, maſter mariner.

T. Naſh, Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, plumber.

J. Fiſher, Brieſtfield, Yorkſhire, clothier.

DECEMBER 28.

R. Hughes, Noble-ſtreet, warehouſeman.

N. Forth, Kirby Moorſide, Yorkſhire, druggiſt.

J. Smalley, W. Elliſon, and R. Walmeſley, Blackburne, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturers.

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A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from December 15, 1801, to December 14, 1802.

Christened,		Buried,	
Males -	10,564	Males -	9889
Females -	9354	Females -	9490
In all	19,918	In all	19,379

Whereof have died,

Under two years	5925	Fifty and sixty	1885
Between 2 & five	2379	Sixty and seventy	1353
Five and ten	892	Seventy & eighty	896
Ten and twenty	523	Eighty and ninety	369
Twenty & thirty	1199	Ninety & a hundred	62
Thirty and forty	1782	A hundred and two	2
Forty and fifty	2112		

Increased in the Burials this Year 5.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,
December 18, 1802.
By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	59	0	38	8	27	11	26	2
Surry	59	8	36	0	28	11	23	6
Hertford	52	2	35	6	26	6	21	10
Bedford	52	6	34	8	25	5	21	1
Huntingdon	54	1	-	-	24	8	18	4
Northampton	52	10	31	0	22	0	21	2
Rutland	56	6	-	-	25	0	18	0
Leicester	56	1	-	-	24	6	19	10
Nottingham	61	6	33	0	28	0	22	6
Derby	63	0	-	-	28	10	21	8
Stafford	62	11	-	-	26	8	21	1
Salop	59	11	40	4	26	10	23	2
Hereford	54	10	35	2	25	0	21	10
Worcester	54	10	-	-	25	6	25	3
Warwick	56	10	-	-	26	5	22	5
Wilts	53	0	-	-	24	4	21	0
Berks	57	7	-	-	24	3	23	5
Oxford	54	3	-	-	22	11	21	5
Bucks	57	1	-	-	24	8	22	6
Brecon	57	7	32	0	25	4	18	4
Montgomery	56	0	-	-	38	9	18	4
Radnor	55	1	-	-	27	4	20	2

Maritime Counties.

Essex	56	0	35	0	25	4	25	2
Kent	56	0	41	0	25	9	24	1
Sussex	54	4	-	-	29	0	21	8
Suffolk	53	11	38	0	23	9	22	0
Cambridge	53	3	36	8	25	8	18	2
Norfolk	54	5	40	0	24	0	21	0
Lincoln	55	10	33	1	25	7	18	10
York	56	7	40	8	26	7	18	4
Durham	60	7	-	-	28	8	19	9
Northumberland	57	0	40	0	25	4	19	1
Cumberland	73	1	48	9	29	11	21	7
Westmorland	74	11	-	-	28	0	23	4
Lancaster	65	4	-	-	33	1	21	10
Chester	59	7	-	-	30	3	22	2
Flint	61	6	-	-	36	9	19	10
Denbigh	67	0	-	-	33	11	19	10
Anglesea	-	-	-	-	24	0	13	0
Carnarvon	65	0	42	0	27	4	16	6
Merioneth	69	1	48	0	32	5	19	0
Cardigan	49	3	-	-	24	0	12	0
Pembroke	49	1	-	-	23	10	12	2
Carmarthen	53	2	-	-	21	11	12	4
Glamorgan	60	5	-	-	24	9	17	9
Gloucester	57	0	-	-	23	9	19	9
Somerset	58	1	-	-	25	8	19	8
Monmouth	56	9	-	-	25	3	18	9
Devon	61	7	-	-	23	8	18	8
Cornwall	61	0	-	-	23	2	16	2
Dorset	55	0	-	-	24	3	20	1
Hants	56	5	-	-	25	2	22	6

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	58	0	37	11	26	6	20	1

December 24—Peck Loaf 3s 1d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, November 1802.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 1,09
1	8	29,61	37	48	58	f	N O	: drizzling
	2	29,61	47,5	51,5	62	f	N O	drizzling and little fleet. not cloudy night
2	8	29,66	43	51	59	3	N I	little foggy. fine
	2	29,66	3,5	52	54	4	N I	hazy. lefs cloudy
3	8	29,73	39,5	50,5	58	f	N O	. thick upward : not cloudy
	2	29 71	45	52,5	59	3	W I	hazy
4	8	29,90	42,5	50	58	1	W O	little foggy : more hazy
	2	29,95	50	52	58	h	W O	not cloudy : cloudy. little rain
5	8	29,93	48,5	52,5	64	f	E I	continual rain
	2	29,88	51	53,5	66	h	E I	continual rain : fair morn
6	8	30,05	49,5	54	66	f	NE O	drizzly. little wet but chiefly fine
	2	30,12	52,5	55,5	58	2	NNE I	hazy
7	8	30,11	38,5	49,5	63	f	NNE I	. fine
	2	30,04	44,5	50,5	56	1	NNE I	
8	8	30,07	35	47	59	1	N I	hazy
	2	30,09	43,5	49	56	1	NNE 2	
9	8	30,28	35	47	59	1	N 2	little foggy
F	2	30,30	43	48	55	1	NNW I	. hazy night
10	8	30,20	34	45	57	3	NW I	foggy
	2	30,17	42	46,5	55	1	W I	hazy. more hazy night : thick upward
11	8	29,82	39,5	46	61	f	E I	. not cloudy
	2	29,72	43	46	60	h	E 2	not cloudy. cloudy night
12	8	29,81	41,5	47,5	59	3	NNE I	little foggy. cloudy
	2	29,86	45	48	56	5	NNE 2	little foggy. no fog at night
13	8	29,92	42	48	59	5	NE 2	little foggy. thick upward
	2	29,98	44	48,5	59	h	NE 2	
14	8	30,03	41	47	60	h	NE I	: more hazy. brighter
	2	29,99	42,5	48	57	3	NE I	hazy. thick upward and drizzly night
15	8	29,87	41	47	60	f	NE O	. brighter and not cloudy
	2	29,82	42	47	61	4	ENE I	hazy. thick upward. drizzly at times
16	8	29,80	42,5	48,5	61	f	ENE I	. cloudy and hazy
	2	29,82	44	49,5	57	5	ENE I	hazy
17	8	29,92	42,5	48,5	59	h	NNE I	
	2	29,96	42,5	50	56	h	NNE I	
18	8	29,95	42,5	49,5	60	h	NNE I	: foggy and drizzly
	2	29,90	45	50,5	59	f	NNE I	drizzly. fair
19	8	29,77	42	49	62	h	E I	. chiefly drizzling
	2	29,71	45	51	64	h	E I	. drizzly at times
20	8	29,62	46,5	51,5	64	f	SE I	
	2	29,58	47	52	62	h	SSE I	not cloudy. fine. cloudy night : little rain
21	8	29,32	48,5	51,5	65	h	ESE I	. chiefly fine
	2	29,28	52,5	53	62	2	SE I	. little rain. chiefly fine
22	8	29,32	48	53	64	2	SE I	foggy. little rain. fine
	2	29,33	53,5	55	61	3	S I	. cloudy night. windy : lefs wind and little
23	8	28,79	50	54	68	f	E I	drizzly. wind N and much rain [rain
	2	28,97	51	55	64	5	W 2	little rain. fair : fine. clear
24	8	29,43	44,5	53	58	1	WSW 2	
	2	29,57	50,5	54	56	1	WSW 2	. more cloudy at night
25	8	29,73	46,5	53	58	1	WWS I	hazy. thick upward : fine
N	2	29,73	50	54	57	3	W I	hazy. cloudlefs eve : little rain
26	8	29,51	45	51,5	66	f	NNE I	: drizzling
	2	29,49	48	53	64	h	NE I	little wet at times. fine eve
27	8	29,49	42,5	51	63	4	NE I	foggy. hazy and lefs cloudy
	2	29,51	46,5	52	62	4	NE 1	hazy. more cloudy and little wet
28	8	29.56	39,5	47,5	62	f	N O	
	2	29,61	44,5	49,5	62	5	N I	hazy. little rain at night : fine
29	8	29,89	41,5	49,5	61	3	N I	foggy. cloudy : lefs cloudy
	2	29,94	45	50	59	4	N I	hazy
30	8	30,13	40	49,5	61	1	N I	little foggy
	2	30,10	43,5	50,5	59	1	NE I	

PRICES of STOCKS, from NOVEMBER 27 to DECEMBER 28, 1802, both inclusive.

By ANTHONY CLARKE, Stockbroker, No. 29, Princes-Street, Lothbury.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. Anns.	Old 5 per C. Conf.	New 5 per C. Anns.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 per C.	Imperial Ann.	Exc. Bills 3d per day	Exc. Bills 3½d p. day	Engliſh Lot. Tic.
27		66 ⅞	67⅛a⅜	83	101 ¾	100 ⅛	19 ⅝	4 ½		65 ½	11 ¼	1s. pr.	1s. pr.	
29		66 ⅞	67⅛a¼	82 ⅞	100 ¼	100 ⅛	19 ⅝					par	par	
30		66	67⅛a⅜									1s dif.	1s. dif.	
1	178	66 ½	67⅛a⅜	82 ½	100 ⅞	99 ⅞	19 ⅝		201 ½	65		par	par	
2	178	66 ½	67⅛a⅜	82 ½	shut.	99 ⅞	19 ½		201 ¼	65 ¼		p	par	
3	178 ¼	66 ½	67¼a⅜	82		99 ⅞	19 ½		shut.	65 ⅜	11 ½	3s. dif.	3s. dif.	
4		66 ½	shut.	82 ¼		99 ⅞	19 ⅝					1	1	
6	179 ½	67 ⅛	68⅛a⅞ op.	83		100 ⅛	19 ⅝				11 ½	1	1	
7	179 ½	67 ⅛	68⅛a¼	83 ¼		100 ¼	19 ⅝				11 ½	3	3	
8		67 ⅛	68⅞a¼	83 ⅜		100 ⅜	19 ¾			65 ⅞		3	3	
9	178 ½	67 ⅛	69a68¾	83 ½		100 ½	19 ¾			65 ⅞		3	3	
10	179	68	69¼a⅜	83 ¼		100 ⅝	19 ¾			66 ⅛	11 ½	3	3	
11	186	70 ⅞	70⅜a72⅞	85		100 ⅞	20 ⅛	4 ½		67	11 ½	1	3	
13		70 ⅞	72⅜a73	86 ¼		102 ¼	20 ¼	4 ½		70	11 ⅝	2	2	
14		70 ⅞	72½a⅝	86 ⅜		101 ⅞	20 ⅛			69		2	2	
15	185 ¼	71	72¼a73½	86 ⅜		102	20 ⅛			70 ⅛	11 ½	8	8	
16	187	72 ⅛	73⅜a74⅜	87 ⅛		104 ¼	20 ⅜	4 ½		70 ⅛	11 ⅝	8	8	
17	187	72 ⅛	73¾a74⅝	87		102 ⅞	20 ⅛			70 ⅜	11 ⅝	5	5	
18	190	72 ⅜	74⅛a73½	87 ½		103 ⅛	20 ⅜	4 ½			11 ⅝	1	1	
20	189	72	73¼a72⅞	86 ⅜		103 ⅜	20 ⅜			70 ⅜	11 ⅝	2	2	
21		71 ⅝	73a72⅜				20 ⅜	4 ½				2	2	
22	187	71 ⅝	73⅛a72⅛	86 ⅜		102 ⅛	20 ½	4 ½		70 ½		3	2	
23	186 ½	71	72½a72¾	85 ⅛		101 ⅝	20 ⅛	4 ½		69 ⅛	11 ½	3	3	
24	187	71 ⅛	72½a73⅛	85 ⅞		101 ¼	20 ¼			70		2	2	
25														
27														
28														

☞ In the 3 per Cent. conſols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in every other Article the higheſt Price only, the Long, Short, and Imperial Annuities amtxed, which are given within a ſixteenth of the higheſt Price. In the different Funds that are ſhut, the Prices are given with the Dividend till the Days of Opening.

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ERRATA.

Page 82, col. 1, line 27, *for* 1795 *read* 1796.—And all the dates after to be altered one year forward.

—— 199, — 2, — 15, for *Ana* read *Aya*

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